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62.73  
Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries.

CATALOGUE  
OF  
**SMALL FRUITS,**  
FOR SPRING OF 1868.



PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY.

**J. KNOX,**

*City Office, No. 137 Liberty Street,—P. O. Box 155,*

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Bakewell & Marthens, print.



## SPECIAL.

For many years we have made the cultivation of Small Fruits a specialty, being satisfied that this department is sufficient for any one establishment. By pursuing this course, we have been able to pay more attention to these fruits than it is possible where a general nursery stock is kept. Cultivating the fruits on our own grounds, of such kind as we offer, we are able to speak understandingly of their merits. We have spent a great amount of money, time and care in testing different varieties and modes of culture, and are willing to give our customers the benefit of our experience.

There are three considerations that should influence purchasers of nursery stock:

*First.* It is of vital importance to obtain a **pure article**—*true to name*. No risk should be run in this respect. That a vast amount of *spurious* stock has been, and is still being scattered over the country by *unreliable* nurserymen and *unprincipled* dealers, is too evident to need proof.

*Secondly.* Next to purity, it is important to obtain stock of **good quality**. A well-grown, healthy, vigorous plant or vine, is worth a dozen feeble, sickly ones. Indeed it is bad economy to plant the latter, if the former can be had, at any price.

*Thirdly.* It is essential to secure **careful and proper packing**. For the want of this, thousands of dollars' worth of plants are lost every year.


We claim that all articles sent from our establishment are what they profess to be—*true to name*—and of good quality. And we engage to ship all articles bought of us in such condition as to secure their safe transmission, if no accident befalls them, or they are not detained on the way. We charge *cost* for boxes and packing.

Our prices, we think, are reasonable. Not "*below*" or "*at cost*" of production; but such as to afford a fair profit, to which we think we are justly entitled. We are not ambitious to give our establishment the reputation of a *low-priced nursery*, but one where a **genuine article of the best quality** can be had, and that will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Purchasers will please say whether they wish articles ordered sent by express or otherwise. We will make the best possible arrangement with the forwarders. After shipping and giving notice, as is customary, our responsibility ceases.

Our rule is, when as many as 500 vines or plants of *any one kind* are ordered, to furnish them at the rate per thousand—less than 500 and as many as 50, at the rate per hundred—below 50 and not less than 6, at the rate per dozen—below 6, at the price per single article.

When the parties are not known to us, orders must be accompanied by the cash, or a suitable reference. Those who favor us with their orders are requested to send early.

 In no case do we pay Express charges, except by special agreement with the purchaser.

## C A U T I O N.

We have learned that in some sections of the country, parties are representing themselves as our agents. We furnish many honorable and reliable dealers with stock to sell again, *but employ no agents*. Should we at any time do so, we will, in all cases, give them a certificate setting forth that they are authorized to sell for us. The mere fact of their having our Catalogue is not evidence that they are our agents or sell our stock.




## CUTTINGS.

We have no Grape, or any other kind of Cuttings, for sale.

The supply of wood of our own growth is very abundant, which gives us a great advantage. We use only the best wood for propagating, and after selecting this, destroy the balance.

## Choice of Varieties and Quality of Stock.

It should be borne in mind by those engaging in fruit culture, that as a general rule the cost of land, expense of preparation, planting, and all after attention, are the same for inferior kinds and character of stock as for the best; while the earlier, more abundant and superior yield of the best will very soon more than pay the difference of cost, and all after results will be every way more satisfactory. It is therefore good policy to plant *none but the best varieties and the best quality of stock*. Better plant less than depart from this rule.

 Our present stock of vines and plants, in variety, quantity and quality, is unsurpassed if equalled in the country, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser in growth and yield of fruit. Our prices will be found as low as the same **quality** of a **genuine** article can be had anywhere.

## EXHIBITIONS.

Our Strawberry Exhibition this year will be on Wednesday, the      of June. Grape Exhibition on Wednesday, the      day of October. All persons interested in the cultivation of these fruits are cordially invited to attend.

## PREMIUMS.

We propose paying \$200 in premiums for the best contrivances for carrying Grapes and Berries to distant markets. The awards to be made by competent committees, at our Strawberry and Grape Shows in June and October next. Further particulars will be given on application. We invite general competition for these premiums, and will furnish every facility for a just award.

## MAIL.

We invite special attention to our liberal offers of sending vines and plants by Mail, but we wish it distinctly understood, that we only send on terms we have proposed. In localities where there are no express facilities, or where but small packages are wanted, the advantages of ordering by Mail are very great. Parties wishing articles sent in this way must so direct in their order.

## EXPRESS.

The most usual way of shipping is by Express. Having made arrangements with the Express Companies for the carrying of all goods from our establishment this season on special terms, we think there will be no complaints of over charges.

## SOUTH.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand for our stock South, we have lifted and stored carefully away in frost-proof houses large quantities of vines and plants, which can be shipped any time during the winter or early spring, in double cases, with entire safety and at very moderate charges.

We have arranged for the carrying of our goods South and South West with the Penn'a. Cent. R. R. and Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., on very favorable terms.

Thus the two principal difficulties in the way of our Southern shipments are removed, viz. the winter handling of stock and heavy Express charges. The expenses of shipping to very distant points South, by the above arrangement, is not as great as that of expressing from Pittsburgh to New York or Philadelphia.

We hope our Southern customers will avail themselves of these advantages and send in their early orders.

## ORDER LIST.

We have prepared with great care an "Order List," which we send out with our Catalogue. This list furnishes minute instructions for ordering, remitting, &c., and will be found of great convenience.

We sent out with our shipments last spring and fall the following circular:

*"We will be greatly obliged to parties ordering, if they will write us immediately on the reception of stock, stating—*

- 1. The time of its arrival.*
- 2. Its condition.*
- 3. The satisfaction it gives."*

We wish to return thanks for the many flattering responses we have received, and to express to our customers our great gratification for their assurances of satisfaction, confidence and continued patronage.

We aim to make the filling of every order an advertisement for our establishment, and are greatly gratified with our success. Every effort will continue to be made to give entire satisfaction to our customers. Our facilities for growing, storing, packing, and shipping stock, are rapidly increasing, and are not excelled by any other establishment in the country.

## THE TRADE.

Nurserymen, Dealers, and large planters will be furnished special terms on application.

## GRAPES.

We have ten acres of young vines for sale this season—the largest and best stock we have ever offered—including all the old and new varieties of any merit.

What we *do not* and what we *do* claim for our vines:

We *do not* claim that they are superior to all others in the market. Other propagators, with *similar advantages*, may produce equally as good.

We *do* claim that the quality of our vines is unsurpassed by any in the country, and that they will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser in their growth and yield of fruit.

Having been produced in the right kind of soil, and by the right kind of culture, they have most remarkable roots, which are taken up entire in lifting. This is rather a tedious process, but secures to the purchaser a much more valuable vine than one with mutilated roots from careless handling.

The demand for our vines is largely increasing every year. But we have increased greatly our facilities for propagating, and hope hereafter to have a supply fully equal to any requirement. We are obliged to our patrons for their custom, and the many very flattering testimonials with which they have favored us of



the superiority of our stock. Money-making is secondary with us. To furnish a good article, that will give entire satisfaction to our customers, is our first object. As we have fruited most of the kinds we now offer in our extensive vineyards, we have peculiar advantages in determining their correctness and also their merit. We cordially invite persons interested to visit our grounds and judge for themselves. We will take great pleasure in showing them not only our stock of vines for sale, but also our vineyards of different ages. We pledge ourselves to show vines in their third year averaging ten pounds of fruit; those a year older, with from twenty to twenty-five pounds each. As we plant nearly 1,000 vines to the acre, and the fruit never fails to bring from 12½ to 25 and even 50 cents per pound, it can easily be seen that \$1,000 is not an overestimate of the annual yield of an acre.

## S U C C E S S .

The people are tired of theorizing and experimenting, and are anxiously looking for successful results in the growth of Grapes and vines. As we never fail to produce, on our extensive vineyards, large crops of fruit of the best quality, which bring the highest prices at home and in distant markets, we claim

### *Success in Grape-Growing.*

As evidence of our success, we refer:—To our vineyards of twenty-seven acres of healthy, vigorous and prolific vines,—To the thousands of intelligent fruit growers, who visit our grounds, including among them Dr. Jno. A. Warner, Geo. Hussman, Wm. Saunders, Prof. Geo. Thurber, Chas. Downing, Dr. Trimble, Thos. Meehan, Rob. Buist, and many others—To our annual Grape Exhibitions, both at home and abroad—To the Fruit Markets of Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., where tons of our Grapes are sold every day during the fruit season, at the highest price.

#### OUR SUCCESS WE ATTRIBUTE TO :

*First.* A judicious selection of varieties.

*Second.* The character of our Vines.

*Third.* Proper Culture and Pruning.

We select *varieties* that are healthy, hardy, of good quality, and on which we can depend for a crop every year. *We plant vines for fruit*,—an abundance every year of the best we can grow.

That the *character* of the vine has much to do with its successful fruitage, we have no doubt. A vine with a sickly constitution will never produce satisfactory results. If such a vine has been planted, the sooner it is rooted out and thrown away the better.

We grow our own vines, and claim their superiority on the following grounds:

*First.* They are grown from *mature wood* taken from our *bearing vineyards*, thus securing not only health of vine, but correctness of variety. We use no *green wood* in propagating, neither do we damage our Vines by layering them. We guard by every possible means the healthy constitution of our parent vines, that we may produce not only satisfactory crops of fruit, but young vines of the most healthy character.

*Second.* We start our vines in *propagating houses*, that they may have the advantage of early growth, but as soon as the weather will permit, we turn them out into the open ground, where they are carefully cultivated during the entire growing season. We regard this system of producing vines as the

very best, and much preferable to that of growing them under glass, or with their roots cramped in pots.

We secure by our mode, healthy, stocky, and well rooted vines, which give satisfaction when planted in their growth and yield of fruit.

*Third.* Our soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of vines of the best quality, and we use no stimulants to excite unnatural growth.

There is no mystery connected with the "*proper culture and pruning*" of the vine. Many persons have been bewildered and discouraged with what has been written and said on the subject. *But we unhesitatingly say, there is no more mystery in growing Grapes than Grain, and that it is as easy to grow a vineyard as a field of Corn.* Any one visiting our vineyards can be satisfied of this fact.

We distinguish between *table* and *wine* grapes. Some varieties well adapted to wine purposes are of no value for the table. A proportion of the *earliest* are planted, though they may not be quite equal in quality to some that are later. We find it also desirable to have good keepers, with which we may continue a supply during the winter, and even till strawberries come, thus securing **Small Fruits the year round.**

### THE TEN ACRES OF VINES

We offer for sale this season, are such as we plant, and which, under similar circumstances, will undoubtedly produce similar results.

### CONCORD. See cut on last page.

This we regard as the most valuable Grape in the country. The hardiness and vigor of the vine—its capability to suffer hard usage and neglect—its productiveness and freedom from disease—the early and uniform maturing of the fruit—its unrivaled beauty, large size and superior flavor, have given it a popularity unequalled by any other variety. No other grape has so rapidly grown in favor, and been so generally panted. The demand for vines is now greater than ever.

Our opinion of the Concord is well known, and we unhesitatingly re-affirm all we have said in its favor, and pronounce it the most valuable Grape in America yet tested. It is to be hoped that seedlings from it will take the highest rank among the grapes of the country.

The proper place to determine the merits of a Grape is in the vineyard, when in fruit.

For a number of years we have held on our grounds, during the fruiting season, Grape Exhibitions, which have been largely attended by the most prominent fruit growers of the country, all of whom, in their examination of our vineyards, have been enthusiastic in their praise of the Concord.

The Concord is no longer on trial. If it were, overwhelming evidence could be produced in its favor from all parts of the country. It increases in excellence in the South and West.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	25 cts.	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$100
1 " " 2,...	20	2.00	10.00	80
Extra,...	35	3.00	20.00	150
2 " No. 1,...	50	5.00	25.00	200
2 " " 2,...	35	3.00	20.00	150
3 " ( <small>very large</small> )	\$1	10.00	40.00	300



The above vines are all of excellent quality, and will make a satisfactory growth when planted. We direct special attention to our extra vines, which we offer at \$150 per 1000. Also to our two and three years old vines. For immediate bearing these are very valuable. Parties wishing vines of the largest size, which bore with us last year 10 lbs. of fruit each, are invited to correspond with us on the subject. We can furnish such vines at \$3 each, or \$35 per doz.

### HARTFORD PROLIFIC.

This is the most *profitable*, if not the best *very early* grape, yet thoroughly tested. It ripens with us about the 1st of September, and usually brings in our market 50 cents per pound. Twelve vines, four years old, produced on our ground, in one season, 626 pounds of fruit. The fruit is of very fair flavor, beautiful appearance, and entirely free from disease. The vine is a most vigorous grower, healthy, and an enormous bearer. Every collection, however small, should include the Hartford. For family use or market, enough should be grown to meet the requirements, till the Concord ripens, which is about ten days later. Heretofore we have only grown enough Hartford for our own market during these ten days, but we are now planting largely both of Hartford and Creveling, for early shipments to other markets, and doubt not we will find it profitable. Best early grape in the South.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200
Extra,...	75	7.50	40.00	300
2 " ( <small>very large</small> )	\$1	10.00		

### CREVELING.

We have fruited this grape for several years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the *best flavored very early* grape of which we have any knowledge. It is a few days later than the Hartford Prolific, but of superior quality, and is good for both the table and wine. We have no doubt it will be a very popular grape as soon as it is well known. As a grape coming between the Hartford and Concord, we regard it as of very great value.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000 .
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200
2 " ( <small>very large</small> )	\$1	10.00	50.00	

### IVES. Set cut on page 8.

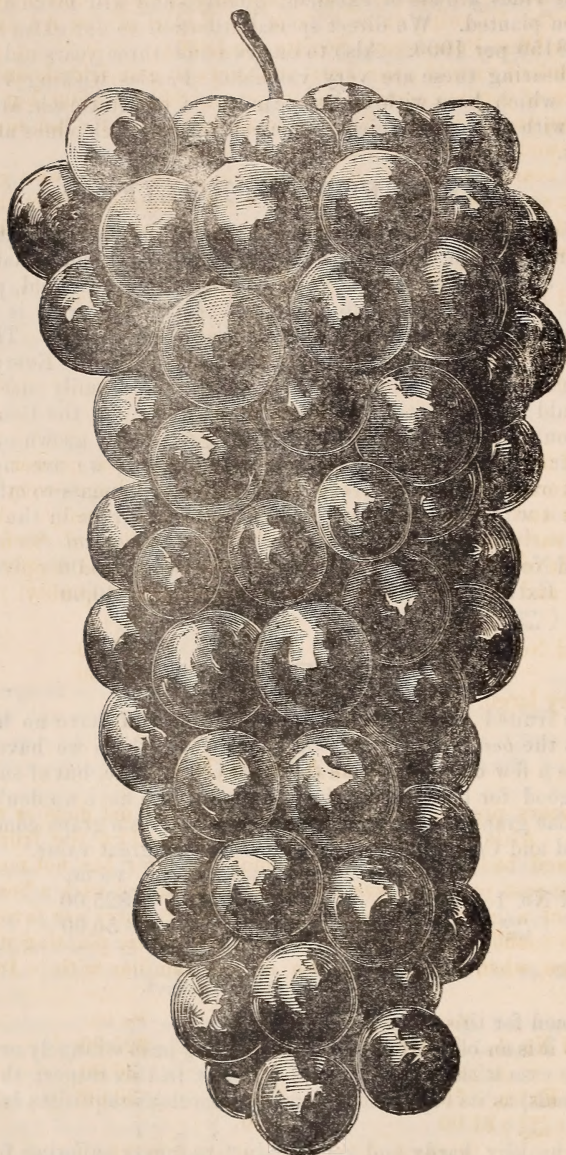
It is claimed for this grape:

1st. That it is an old variety, its merits having been strangely overlooked, as is often the case with valuable fruits. It has in this respect the advantage over new kinds, as its reputation in many important requisites is well established.

2d. It is healthy, hardy and very productive, never suffering from mildew or freezing, and uniformly yielding large crops.

3d. It is a superior wine grape—THE wine grape of America, producing an average annual yield of 500 gallons per acre, which readily sells at from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per gallon.

Wherever the wine has been exhibited, it has received unqualified praise. At a recent meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, held in Cleveland, the Wine Committee, consisting of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. John A. Warder, George Graham, John Mottier, and others, pronounced it of the *very highest character*.



IVES.

Prof. Thurber, in an article on American wines, in the *Agriculturist*, says: "At the exhibition of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, we saw about one hundred samples of wine. The wine which, deservedly, attracted the most attention, both on account of its rarity and fine quality, was that from Ives. It is a red wine somewhat like Burgundy, and gives promise that we shall not long depend on foreign countries for a supply of wine of this character."



Similar testimony might be furnished from other high authority.

We make the following extract from the Report of the Ad Interim Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society for 1866:

"This standard variety (the Ives) continues to gain friends and admirers; and the price of cuttings remains as last year, at \$40 per 1000, but none can be had now even at this price. They were all contracted for last summer, when the crop showed its entire immunity from disease."

We have bearing vines of this invaluable grape on our own grounds, and succeeded in securing a large quantity of wood, additional, from the vineyards of Col. Waring, from which we have propagated, and ere now able to offer a very superior stock.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...50 cts.		\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200
2 " " 75		7.50	40.00	300
Extra, very large, \$1		10.00		

## RENTZ.

Nearly, if not quite equal to Ives, and a most vigorous grower.

"Very vigorous and perfectly healthy in vine and foliage—very productive. Bunch large and compact; sweet, rather pulpy and musky. A promising wine grape, early."—*Ad Interim Report, Ohio Pomological Society, 1866.*

We bought of Mr. Rentz, who is since deceased, a good supply of wood of this variety, and can now furnish vines of very superior quality.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...50 cts.		\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
" " 75		7.50	40.00	300.00
Extra, very large, \$1		10.00		

## DELAWARE.

For two years previous to the last this grape has not done as well with us as formerly. Although no disease has shown itself on the fruit, the vines have mildewed badly, and on this account the fruit has not matured thoroughly. The past year, however, our vines were loaded with a beautiful crop, and reports of a good yield generally over the country are favorable. We have not the confidence in it we had though, we advise planting it cautiously. Its excellence, when it can be grown, all are familiar with. Invaluable in the South.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...50 cts.		\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
1 " " 2,...35		3.00	20.00	150.00
Extra,...75		7.50	30.00	
2 " (very large) \$1.00		10.00		

## DIANA.

A very excellent grape both for wine and the table, and a fine keeper. We have succeeded, with very little care, in keeping grapes of this variety till March, and believe that, with proper attention, they can be kept till June.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...50 cts.		\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
2 " " 1,...75		7.50	30.00	250.00

**ELSINGBURG.**

Attention has been so much occupied with the newer grapes, that the merits of this very superior variety have been overlooked. To our taste, as a table grape it is unsurpassed, and we believe it will make a superior wine. The vine is remarkably healthy and vigorous, and bears an abundant crop every year.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
2 " " 1,...	75	7.50	40.00	

**HERBEMONT.**

We have no difficulty in securing a fine crop of this superior grape every year. The vine is a rampant grower and entirely healthy. Fruit of medium size, sprightly, not quite so sweet as Elsingburg, but more palatable with some. It ought to be in every collection.

No vines for sale till next fall.

**TAYLOR or BULLITT.**

In many localities this grape is regarded as invaluable. The vine is unsurpassed for growth and freedom from disease. Fruit of medium size, white and of excellent flavor. Superior either for the table or wine.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old .....	35 cts.	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$150.00
2 " .....	50	5.00	40.00	200.00

**YORK MADEIRA.**

An early grape of promise; vine healthy and a good grower. Fruit of medium size, black, of very pleasant flavor, and good keeper. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

**CLINTON.**

This grape is attracting considerable attention in some sections of the country as a wine grape. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower, quite productive, and entirely healthy. It succeeds where other varieties fail. Valuable in the South.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old ...	25 cts.	\$2.00	\$12.00	\$100.00
2 " ...	35	3.00	20.00	150.00

**UNION VILLAGE.**

A grape of most remarkable size, fully equaling the Black Hamburg. Though not of the finest quality, yet its enormous size and handsome appearance make it a very desirable kind. The character of this grape has been injured by the dissemination of spurious varieties. We propagate from wood taken from our own bearing vines, which precludes the possibility of mistake. \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen.



**ALVEY.**

In the excitement over other varieties, this noble grape has been overlooked. The vine is a vigorous grower and free from disease. The fruit is of medium size and of excellent quality; good for both wine and the table. It will give satisfaction wherever planted.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
2 " " ...	75	7.50	40.00	300.00
Extra very large,	\$1	10.00		

**ROGERS' HYBRIDS.**

For description of these varieties see Gen. Negley's article. His notes were taken in our vineyards, when the grapes were in fruit, and are altogether reliable.

We have a good supply of excellent vines of the following Nos: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43 and 44.

These grapes are growing rapidly in favor in many localities, and many of them are certainly very superior.

	Each	Per doz.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00

The following Nos. 1, 2, 7, 9, 14, 34:

2 year old, No. 1,...	75	7.50
Extra very large	\$1.00	10.00

**SALEM.**

"Large bunch; berries very large and showy; skin thick and astringent; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; color blue, with a violet amber tint."

\$2.00 each. \$20.00 per doz..

**MAXATAWNEY.**

A white grape of most excellent flavor. A vigorous grower, healthy in vine and fruit with us, and of great promise.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 " " 75		7.50	50.00

**REBECCA.**

Another white grape of great merit. Fruit above medium size, very beautiful and of the best flavor.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 year old,.....	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 " " .....	75	7.50	50.00

**ANNA.**

Also a white grape very highly spoken of by some. Mixed with the Delaware it makes a wine of a beautiful amber color, delightful fragrance and exquisite flavor.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 " " ...	75	7.50	50.00

## IONA, ISRAELLA and ADIRONDAC.

So much has been said in reference to these grapes by those who originated and introduced them, that we do not deem it necessary to give any description of them. If they prove to possess all the merits claimed for them, they will be of great value. We can furnish very superior vines at following prices:

### IONA.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$ 5.00	\$40 00	\$200.00
1 " Extra,	75	7.50	50.00	300.00
2 " "	\$1.00	10.00	75.00	
2 " Extra,	1.50	15.00	100.00	
A few vines of very large size at \$3 each, \$35 per dozen.				

### ISRAELLA.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 year old No. 1,	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
2 " " 1,	1.50	15.00	

### ADIRONDAC.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year old No. 1,...	50 cts.	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$200.00
2 " " 1,...	75	7.00	40.00	250.00

## MARTHA—WHITE CONCORD— AND BLACK HAWK.

It is well known that we bought all the stock of these two varieties a few years ago from Mr. Miller, at a high price. If we had forced their propagation by green wood and other detrimental practices, we might have had a large supply of vines to offer. But we preferred to preserve their healthy constitution, and send them out in due time and in good condition, to establish their reputation as the

### *Two Best new Grapes now before the Public.*

In the late Report of the *Ad Interim* Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, they are thus referred to:

"These seedlings of the Concord originated with S. Miller, of Lebanon, Pa. They are respectively white and black, earlier than their parent, and are, therefore desirable. The former will be attractive on account of its color—a pale yellow. Both these new aspirants for public favor have the sterling good qualities of their parent—*vigor, hardiness and perfect health.*"

We make the following extracts from an excellent article, written by S. J. Parker, M. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., on "New Varieties of Grapes," and published in the *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, at Washington City, for the year 1865:

### MILLER'S SEEDLINGS.

"Next we name the seedlings of Samuel Miller, Esq., of Camdale, near Avon, Pennsylvania. I had supposed the mountain-protected lands of Lebanon Co., Pa., peculiarly favorable to the grape. But in writing to Mr. Miller of the entire freedom of vines in Central New York from mildew, I said that a vine in the Cayuga, Crooked Lake, or other valleys of New York, seriously injured or entirely ruined by this disease, would be a curiosity; he replied, 'I have it by the cart-load.' Such being the unfortunate locality of Mr. Miller, on the latitude of mildew, the seedlings he has raised deserve the more notice by every one; and he the credit of perseverance, as well as of being one of our best seed planters of the vine.



**Martha.**

"This is probably the best of Mr. Miller's seedlings. It was obtained from Concord seed in the following manner: Soon after eating the Concord, for the first time, Mr. Miller found himself reasoning in his own mind, 'If such a grape could be got, as Mr. Bull says, "in the second generation," of a wild fox-grape, will it not go on and improve still more? He saved and planted seed. Five plants survived the second year; were transplanted into good but unprepared ground, set about six feet apart, staked and numbered I, II, III, IV and V. In a few years numbers I and II bore a few berries, which 'tasted good.' The next season number I bore a crop that was admired by all who saw it. Number II bore a few berries, as it has since continued to do, but no sufficient crop; and on that account I fear it is not worth propagating. Number IV also bore that year, and was a large, excellent, black grape. Since that time numbers III and V have fruited. Number III is a white grape which promises well; number V a black, late grape, resembling, in color and shape, the Concord, but three weeks later than its parent, and of course, not as valuable. They have been named—No. 1, *Martha*; No. 2, *Eva*; No. 3, *Macedonia*; No. 4, *Black Hawk*; No. 5, *Young America*.

"*Martha*, I named after Mrs. Miller, of Camdale, Pennsylvania. It is large in its berry and bunch, more shouldered than the Concord; pale yellow, with a delicate bloom; few seeds and these small, no pulp worth the name, and, as many exclaim on eating it, 'sweet as honey,' with a fine spicy aroma; perfectly hardy and healthy. It is, in a word, a white Concord, with all the excellences of that grape, with merits of its own. Such being the case, its diffusion must be very extensive. It has, as yet, been proven in but few places, but those have further confirmed its value. No white grape on the whole list of American grapes stands as high in its reputation as this. If in the vineyard and garden, east and west, it sustains its reputation, then at last we have a white grape worthy the name; for the Rebecca, good as it is, is a mere dwarf in growth; the Lydia, vigorous but comparatively tasteless; the Cuyahoga, one of the finest imaginable clusters, but late and insipid; the Spencer, small and flavorless; and others with equal faults. But *Martha* seems a tough, hardy, vigorous, sweet early grape, just suited to the broadest domain of our grape lands. Its wine is also praised; for at the east, though the Concord makes a fair wine, we have yet to see a bottle of the highest wine excellence. *Martha* makes a delicate white wine, with aroma enough to be called by its admirers 'superb.' The vine loads itself with its fruit."

**Black Hawk**

"Is a large, black grape, fully equal in size to the Concord, its parent, and 'a week earlier, and much sweeter.' Its bunch is large, berry nearly round, vine perfectly hardy, remarkably vigorous, habits unexceptionable. It has the remarkable peculiarity that its leaf is so dark a green as to appear almost black. So far it has proved to be a Concord, with the Concord leaf intensified, a Concord grape slightly enlarged, and much improved.

"If this latter sentence be true, then no more need be said. The Concord is one of the very best, if not the best, of all our grapes; and a grape larger, earlier and sweeter cannot be praised—it can only be had, eaten and enjoyed."

Geo. Husmann, in the *Horticulturist*, says of the *Martha*, it is "the most promising of all the new grapes;" and in his book of "Wines and Grapes" he says:

"This new grape, grown from the seed of the Concord, by that enthusiastic and warm-hearted horticulturist, Samuel Miller, of Lebanon, Pa., promises to be one of the greatest acquisitions to our list of really hardy and good grapes which have lately come before the public.

"It has fruited with me the last extremely unfavorable season, and has stood the hardest test any grape could be put to, without flinching. Bunch medium, but compact and heavy shouldered; berry pale yellow, covered with a white bloom; perhaps a trifle smaller than the Concord; round, pulpy, but sweet as honey, with only enough of the foxy aroma to give it character; juicy—very good. I esteem it more highly than any other white grape I have, as it has the healthy habit and vigorous growth of its parent, and promises to make an excellent white wine. Hangs to the bunch well, and will ripen some days before the Concord."

	Each.	Per doz.
MARTHA, .....	\$5.00	\$50.00
BLACK HAWK....	5.00	50.00

We have no space to describe other varieties. Our collection embraces over 100 kinds, and we are yearly increasing it, wishing to test on our own grounds every variety within our reach of any promise.

The list below embraces some valuable kinds :

ALLEN'S HYBRID.....	1	year old,	50 cents each,	\$5.00 per dozen.
“ “ .....	2	“	75 “	7.50 “
AUGUST PIONEER .....	1	“	25 “	2.00 “
“ “ .....	2	“	35 “	3.00 “
LOUISA .....	2	“	25 “	2.00 “
MARY ANN.....	2	“	25 “	2.00 “
MINER'S SEEDLING.....	2	“	35 “	3.00 “
NORTHERN MUSCADINE .....	2	“	25 “	2.00 “
OPORTO .....	2	“	25 “	2.00 “
PERKINS'.....	2	“	35 “	3.00 “
LOGAN .....	1	“	25 “	2.50 “
“ .....	2	“	35 “	3.00 “
TO-KALON.....	1	“	25 “	2.50 “
“ .....	2	“	35 “	3.00 “

### SELECT LISTS OF GRAPES.

We will furnish No. 1 vines—

**For \$5.**—12 Concord, 3 Ives, 1 Hartford, 1 Creveling, 1 Clinton.

**For \$10.**—24 Concord, 4 Ives, 4 Hartford, 2 Creveling, 2 Iona.

**For \$25.**—24 Concord, 12 Hartford, 12 Creveling, 12 Ives, 12 Iona, 3 Israella.

**For \$50.**—100 Concord, 12 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 12 Ives, 12 Creveling, 12 Rentz, 12 Iona, 3 Israella, 6 Adirondac, 1 Martha.

**For \$100.**—200 Concord, 100 Ives, 12 Rentz, 12 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 12 Creveling, 12 Elsingburg, 12 Anna, 12 Iona, 12 Israella, 12 Adirondac, 1 Martha, 1 Black Hawk.

For complete *Lists of Grapes, Strawberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants*—by *Mail and Express*, see under proper headings.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry culture has made great progress within a few past years, and is now attracting more general attention than any other fruit. Many of the old varieties have been discarded for new and better kinds. We still hope for much greater progress, and that the present favorites will soon be displaced by those that are much superior. We have never claimed that we had reached perfection, either in varieties or modes of culture. The introduction of the Wilson Albany was a long stride in advance. The Triomphe de Gand, in some respects is a much better berry. Both are yet indispensable. We have never said a word in condemnation of either of them. They occupy an enviable position, and in every true history of the Strawberry, honorable mention must be made of them. When we are obliged to lay them aside, it will be with the respect due old and valued friends.

We have on our grounds over 100 varieties. Many of these are worthless, or only valuable in keeping up a large collection; others are good, but should give place to those that are best.



It requires the most vigilant care to prevent the admixture of varieties. We could so grow and handle plants as to furnish them at much lower rates than offered, but we prefer to give to our customers a genuine article of the best quality, and in the best condition. And we are sure that it is greatly to their advantage to buy such plants, though paying a higher price for them.

In purchasing plants or nursery stock of any kind, we have made it a rule not to buy of parties who advertise to sell at prices which our experience has taught us is less than that for which a good article can be produced. Plants left to take care of themselves, and to struggle through grass and weeds into a feeble growth, are not worthy to be compared in value to those that are laid in, and carefully worked during the whole growing season. We have no hesitation in saying that one plant grown thus, is worth more than a dozen produced in the ordinary way.

Our plants are grown in clay soil, which is much preferable to sand. They are not left to take root themselves, but are carefully laid in and well worked during the entire growing season. Only good healthy plants are selected for our sales, which are so handled and packed as to secure their safe transmission to distant points in the best possible condition. With our unusually large and superior stock, our increased facilities for filling orders, and the liberal terms we offer the purchaser, we confidently expect very large sales, and solicit early orders.

The past season with us has been very favorable for the production of plants of the best quality. While drowning rains have prevailed in the East and withering drouths in the West, the weather in our locality has been every thing that could be desired. As a consequence we are now able to offer an immense stock of plants of the very best quality, including every variety of any merit.

We have recently imported a large number of new Foreign varieties, and produced many seedlings of our own, some of which are of much promise, but shall not offer any for sale till they have been thoroughly tested on our own grounds, and found worthy of confidence. The practice of offering Foreign varieties and new seedlings, before proper trial, we regard as very reprehensible, and well calculated to deceive and disappoint the planter. Still more reprehensible is the dissemination of old for new varieties, under different names. The Boston Pine is sold for the "Bartlett"—McAvoy's Superior for the "Buffalo"—Trollope's Victoria for "Boyden's Mammoth," "Union," "Golden Queen," "Empress Eugenie," &c., &c.

We cannot send less than twelve plants of any one kind, or fill any order for a less amount than \$1.00.

For terms of PLANTS BY MAIL, see under proper headings.

We direct special attention to our Pot Grown Plants, which have given good satisfaction.

## VARIETIES.

Our long and varied experience in the cultivation of Strawberries, gives us great advantage in the selection of such varieties as will give the best satisfaction to the grower, whether for home or market purposes.

Notwithstanding there are hundreds of varieties now offered to the public, a few embrace all that are desirable.

In making a selection the question should be, not what varieties are good, but what are the *best*, for our soil, locality and purpose. Some varieties only do well in certain localities and in particular soils, while others do well very generally and in almost all soils. Some are peculiarly adapted to market pur-

poses, while others should be grown only for home use or convenient market.

Early, medium and late varieties should be selected, so as to continue the season as long as possible. Regard also should be had to varieties with perfect and imperfect flowers. It is no objection to a variety that its flowers are imperfect, as there are so many valuable kinds that are perfect with which it may be fertilized. It will do to plant a pistillate variety anywhere within one hundred feet of a fertilizer.

The varieties having perfect flowers are called *bi-sexual*. They are designated in our Catalogue by the letter "B." All having imperfect flowers are called *pistillate*, and are designated by the letter "P." Thus—Jucunda, No. 700, B., that is, bi-sexual or perfect; Fillmore, P., that is, pistillate or imperfect.

## JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700. B.



At the very head of the list—as vastly superior to any and all other kinds—containing in itself almost every strawberry's excellence, we place this wonderful variety. It takes years to establish the reputation of a strawberry. Many varieties have been tried and "found wanting," and many are now being thrust on the public which undoubtedly will fail to give satisfaction.

Eight years ago, we first discovered on our grounds a single plant of Jucunda. The enormous size, perfect form, and brilliant color of the fruit, at once attracted our attention, and excited great hopes in reference to its value. We tested it season after season, giving it all kinds of culture, and each successive crop increased our estimation of its great merit. We now think more highly of it than ever, and unhesitatingly say, that for

**Uniform and Large Size,  
Beauty of Form and Color,  
Enormous Yield,  
Long Continuance in Bearing,  
Health and Vigor of Plant,  
Adaptation to Shipment,  
Great Profit,**

**And other desirable qualities,  
It is the most valuable Strawberry of which we have any  
knowledge.**



We claim for it, and have abundance of testimonials to sustain the claim :

**1st.** That the plant is healthy, hardy, and of vigorous growth.

**2d.** It is remarkably capable of resisting frosts, cold winds and drought.

**3d.** It never fails to produce an immense crop of the finest fruit.

**4th.** It is bi-sexual, and needs no fertilizer.

**5th.** It continues a long time in bearing—the fruit increasing in beauty and brilliancy to the last.

**6th.** The fruit is of enormous size—ten to twelve berries often filling a pint measure.

**7th.** It is of great beauty, perfect in form and brilliant in color.

**8th.** It is excellent in flavor.

**9th.** Its shipping and keeping qualities are most remarkable. To test it in these respects, berries gathered on our Farm at Pittsburgh on Monday, and shipped the same day to New York—over 400 miles—were kept till Friday and Saturday, and then sold for a higher price than other varieties would bring grown in the neighborhood and taken fresh into the market.

**10th.** It commands the highest price in the best markets—bringing last season in New York 60 cents per pint, holding ten berries.

**11th.** It requires no special treatment, is the least expensive to gather, and is greatly the most profitable Strawberry we grow.

**12th.** It has been thoroughly tested—eight years on our Farm—and has greatly the advantage in this respect over newer or recently imported varieties.

As this variety is now attracting much attention throughout the country, and is destined to produce a revolution in strawberry culture, we will give all the information we can in reference to it.

*We extract from our Catalogue, Spring of 1866 :*

### JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700.

For some years this variety has attracted much attention on our grounds, where it was known as No. 700. All varieties grown on our place are numbered. If they are seedlings, or their names are unknown, or there is any uncertainty in reference to them, they are designated by numbers, until they are named, or it is clearly ascertained what they are. We have used every precaution to have every variety correct, before sending it out, and determined not to let a plant of No. 700 off our grounds till we ascertained, if possible, what it was. The necessity for this was made more apparent when we discovered we were entirely mistaken as to what we first supposed it to be. After considerable investigation, we concluded that *possibly* it was the Jucunda, and so suggested to some prominent pomologists, who had seen it on our grounds, but could form no conception as to what it was. We requested them to aid us in ascertaining its true name, and with the hints we gave them, they compared it with the Jucunda in other grounds, but though they saw considerable similarity, they were not positive as to its identity. To satisfy ourselves, we bought the Jucunda from several parties, and though the plants were mixed, we discovered so great a likeness in a portion of them to our No. 700, that we concluded they were most likely the same. True, the published descriptions of the Jucunda do not exactly correspond with that of our No. 700, but this may be attributed to local causes.

Even if we had been able much sooner to ascertain the correct name of this strawberry, we have had no plants for sale, as we were anxious to plant it very largely ourselves. We have not learned how to produce millions of

plants from a single one in two years; and if we had, we do not deem it best to do so. We have so increased our stock of this variety, that the *constitution* of the plants has not been injured, and we guarantee all we send out to grow and do well, if properly cared for.

As we offered no plants for sale, we did not feel it incumbent on us to designate it on our own grounds in any other way than by its number. *We did not part with a single plant till last summer*, though we had very numerous and urgent applications to do so, at fabulous prices.

We append a few testimonials:

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1865.

REV. J. KNOX:

*My dear Sir*—It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the admirable qualities of the strawberry known on your grounds as No. 700, which appears to be identical with the Jucunda.

I shall not soon forget the effect upon my mind of the sight of the first box of its fruit, which I saw gathered on the 12th of June, 1862. It so much surpassed the best of all the varieties I had carefully cultivated and tested for many years, over sixty in number, that I at once determined to plant no other, when it could be obtained, and regarded it as the "strawberry of the future" *par excellence*.

You prepared a box for me on Monday afternoon, which I took on that evening with me to Philadelphia, stopping on the way at Downingtown to show it to our friend, Dr. Eshleman, and exhibited it before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday placed what remained in the window of a confectioner on Chestnut street, where I saw the fruit on Thursday evening, still in good condition.

The plant is as thrifty, vigorous and hardy as any I know of; the stout, stocky fruit stems bear up a weight of fruit I never saw equaled; and *such fruit* is worth going miles to see and know. From a critical examination of several hundred plants then in bearing, I can state that the fruit was the most *uniformly* large and regularly shaped of any I have ever seen. I found them, almost without exception, of a true conical form, seldom or never cockscombed. In color they are brilliant scarlet, highly glossy, and bristling all over with golden yellow seeds, standing out prominently from the surface. Flesh white, with pale salmon centre, firm and solid to the centre, of an excellent flavor, juicy and rich.

In a word, I would only add, that to all who have asked, for the last three years, my advice what to plant, my invariable reply has been, "Plant No. 700," and all my experience to this day confirms that opinion.

Very truly yours,

A. W. HARRISON.

### THE JUCUNDA or 700 STRAWBERRY.

At the recent meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, held in Cincinnati, December 6, 7 and 8, *anno currente*, the wonderful qualities of this remarkable fruit were freely discussed by several gentlemen, some of whom had seen it and watched it for successive years.

I entirely concur in the statements that were made as to its great productiveness, its large and uniform size, and its protracted fruitage, but, more especially, as to its *brilliant color, perfect form and extreme beauty*, and consider it the most remarkable fruit of its class that has ever come under my observation.

JNO. A. WARDER, *President*.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 8th, 1865.

### JUCUNDA.

At the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Cincinnati, December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1865, the subject of Strawberries being under discussion, Mr. Bateham, the Secretary of the Society, said of the *Jucunda*, "He has seen it in time of ripening at Mr. Knox's, and had tested it on his own grounds, and could corroborate all that others had said of its great beauty, size and excellence of flavor, rendering it much the best of all the foreign sorts known to him. It is also very productive, and seems to be perfectly hardy, and the fruit is sufficiently firm to bear transportation well."—*Extract from forthcoming Report*.

M. B. BATEHAM, *Secretary*.





JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700.

"But the greatest of all Knox's Strawberries is undoubtedly the '700.' Nothing which Knox has equals '700.' Albany Seedling bears well, but does not equal '700.' Triomphe de Gand has a peculiar flavor, preferred by many; more of this has '700.' Triomphe de Gand is also solid and firm, carries well to the market, and stands the pressure of kitchen fingers, and so does '700.' And then its great beauty, for the color has a tinge of vermillion in it,—its coming tolerably early in the season, and continued succession to the end, together with its generally large size,—must make it an universal favorite, when grown after the Knox method. He seems to have tried it and tested it thoroughly, planting in patches all over the place, and by the side of most other varieties, and it comes off superior to all."

THOS. MEEHAN,  
*Editor Gardeners' Monthly.*

*Extract from our Catalogue, Spring of 1867.*

"The reputation of this variety is now established as much the most valuable strawberry we have. The past season was unusually unfavorable every way for fruiting strawberries, but the Jucunda sustained its high character, and proved itself, in addition to all other desirable qualities, to be capable of resisting frosts, cold winds and drought. We have no hesitation in saying, that after an experience of seven years, it now stands higher in our estimation than ever.

"We wish it to be distinctly remembered that we never disposed of any plants of this variety till the summer of 1865, and but very few previous to the spring of 1866. These plants have not yet had time to determine their value. They should fruit the coming season, and if they have been properly cared for, we confidently believe they will meet the highest expectations.

"When plants are scarce and high, growers wishing to increase their stock encourage them to multiply themselves as rapidly as possible by the production of runners. The best results in fruit cannot be realized by this treatment, although the Jucunda will stand it better than any variety we know of.

"We must be allowed to say here, that we are not responsible for the correctness or well-doing of plants bought from other parties for Jucunda. The variety we call Jucunda was known on our place for years as 'No. 700,' and while thus designated, acquired its popularity. We received such testimony as led us to believe it was Jucunda, and when we offered it for sale it was so called. But as it was not absolutely certain that it was Jucunda, we appended 'our No. 700.' All varieties are known on our grounds by Nos., but these Nos. are never regarded as their names. We know that plants have been sent out by others for Jucunda which were certainly not 'our No. 700,' though they *may* have been Jucunda. We have bought and tested them on our own grounds. The engraving on seventh page is a faithful representation, drawn from actual specimens of fruit grown on our farm, which were furnished the artist with instructions to delineate them with fidelity and care. Mr. Meehan, editor of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, and Mr. A. W. Harrison, who have seen the fruit on our grounds for several years, say the representation is correct, and not exaggerated. The late and lamented George M. Beeler, whose yearly examination of our strawberry plantations was most critical, and whose Reports contain so much valuable information, says: 'Its flowers are perfect, and fruitful to an enormous extent. I last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is the great number of extra large berries. I saw great quantities, ten to twelve berries of which filled a pint. These, you must remember, were not merely a few selected ones for the exhibition tables, but there were bushels of them sold every day in market, which brought one dollar per quart. This is equal to four or five cents each, and may be considered rather profitable.'"



*From our Strawberry Catalogue for Fall of 1867.*

We now furnish some testimony in reference to the well-doing of this variety the present season :

*Extract from the Correspondence of M. B. Bateham, Esq., to the "Ohio Farmer,"*  
July, 1867.

**WHAT ABOUT THE STRAWBERRIES?**

For the first time in four or five years, our city markets have been abundantly supplied with strawberries the present season, and in fact were said to have been glutted for a few days, so that the fruit could not all be sold at a price that would compensate for its production and marketing. This was partly owing to the abundance of the crop and partly to the fact that for a year or two past the supply of this fruit in our markets has been deficient, and the price high, so that the mass of the people could not afford to use it freely, and hence they need a year or two of plenty to teach them the value of such fruit as daily food.

The low price for which strawberries were sold in all our cities and towns the present season has been the cause of some disappointment to cultivators who had been led to suppose that there never would be an overstock, and that the quality of fruits designed for the market was of very little account compared with the quantity. This may be of benefit in teaching a useful lesson to the growers of other fruits besides strawberries.

When Daniel Webster was asked by a lawyer if he did not think the profession was over-crowded, his reply was, "*There is plenty of room at the top;*" and this hint will apply as well to the profession of fruit-growing as any other, now that so many persons are engaged in the business. Those who would be successful must be at the top—they must grow the best kinds, and in the best manner, if they expect to make money by growing strawberries, grapes or peaches. This, however, is contrary to the common idea that the varieties which can be produced in the greatest abundance and with the least amount of care and labor, are the fruits "for the million," even though the quality be only third rate. A few seasons like the present one will explode this notion.

**MR. KNOX'S STRAWBERRY SHOW.**

This is well exemplified by the results of Mr. Knox's experience, at Pittsburgh. I was present, with others, at his strawberry exhibition on the 26th and 27th of the past month, when the picking season was at its height, and although somewhat prepared by former visits to witness a grand display, my anticipations were exceeded by the reality. All present acknowledged that they never had witnessed so many hundreds of bushels of such large and splendid berries as there were reddening his grounds, and filling his baskets and boxes. Of about thirty or forty acres in bearing, the principal varieties were Jucunda, Fillmore, Russell, Triomphe de Gand and Agriculturist; though a dozen or more other sorts are grown by him to a limited extent for experiment and comparison. About half of his crop, if not more, was of the Jucunda variety, (No. 70) of his former catalogue, and this by far transcends all others in its uniform large size and beauty, as well as excellence of the fruit, great productiveness, and ability to bear transportation to distant markets.

At the time of our visit, he was sending off about two hundred bushels daily, full half of it the Jucunda variety, and much of it going to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where the markets were then well supplied with common strawberries, selling for ten cents a quart or less, yet these Jucundas sold readily for fifty cents a quart by the case to retailers. I saw hundreds of pint baskets filled for sending to New York, which only held ten or twelve berries each, and they sold there at wholesale at thirty cents the pint, while the quart baskets, filled with berries not selected, but nearly as large, sold for fifty cents each. The newspapers, both of New York and Philadelphia, in noticing these berries, admitted they were the finest ever seen in those markets.

In the market at Pittsburgh we found plenty of common strawberries selling at ten or twelve cents a quart, but Mr. Knox's, of his second grade, were selling freely at thirty cents.

## SUCCESS AT OTHER PLACES.

As a proof that the superiority of the Jucunda is not owing to any peculiarity of the soil or climate of that locality, it may be stated that one grower at Columbus had a few bushels of this variety the present season, not quite as large or well grown as Mr. Knox's, but still so much finer than other varieties, that while the Wilson was selling for ten cents, they brought thirty cents, and he remarked that the cost of picking this variety, owing to the large size of the berries, is not over one-half as great as that of the Wilson; hence the profit is very much greater, even though the number of bushels per acre may not be as large. At Cleveland, too, one grower sent a few bushels of the Jucunda into market, when there was the greatest glut of common berries, and the price obtained was more than three times that of other sorts, so that he is determined to plant of it largely the coming season, and practice Mr. Knox's method of cultivation. At Painesville, I have grown the Jucunda for two years past on light sandy soil, not suitable for strawberries; and while the berries would not compare in size with those of Mr. Knox, they were superior to all other varieties on the same ground.

## MODE OF CULTIVATION.

There is no secret about Mr. Knox's success, but what is embraced in good soil, good culture and good varieties. His soil is a clayey loam, not stiff nor wet, but rich and deep, and the surface inclined or undulating, almost hilly, so that any surplus water rapidly passes off. This he prepares thoroughly by subsoiling or trench plowing and manuring before planting. He sets the plants in rows about two and a half feet apart, and twelve inches apart in the rows; then he keeps the ground clear of weeds, and cuts off the runners from the plants, unless they are wanted for producing young plants; and in autumn, he covers the vines with long straw, which, with a little opening over the crowns in spring, remains as a mulch till the fruit is all picked in summer, when it is removed, and the ground stirred.

Of course, this mode of culture requires a very large amount of hand labor, and this has deterred most other growers from adopting it; but Mr. Knox has all the time insisted that he can make twice as much profit, by doubling the amount of labor, as others do by the cheap methods of culture; and from what I have witnessed of his success the past three or four years, I am convinced that he is right; and the sooner our market fruit growers follow his example, the better it will be for them.

*From the Ohio Farmer, July 6, 1867.*

"NICE STRAWBERRIES.—The handsomest strawberries we have seen this season was a basket of the Jucunda. The same seems to be true of the New York market. The *N. Y. Tribune* says: The largest strawberries seen in this market during the present season, and probably the finest ever sent here for sale, in quantity, were some monstrous 'Jucundas,' sent by the Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., grown on his small fruit farm a little out of the city. There were twenty crates of them in pint boxes. The No. 1 brought 35c., and No. 2, 30c. per box. They were extremely large—12 to 15 berries filling a box—of a bright color, and so firm after their journey of 400 miles that they might readily be shipped as much further.

"LATER! Just as we go to press, comes a basket of JUCUNDAS from Mr. Knox—and *such berries!* call them peaches for size. All the men, girls and boys of the *Farmer* establishment have held a horticultural pow-wow over them, and exhausted the list of superlatives in praise of their delicious taste and splendid appearance. Mr. Knox says the hot weather at Pittsburgh has dried up all other varieties, and that is just what one of our horticulturists told us yesterday—the JUCUNDA stands the dry weather better than any other."

*From an article in the July number of the "Horticulturist," written by John H. Jenkins, Esq.*

"KNOX'S 700.—Ah! here is the prince among strawberries. If it succeeds with you and elsewhere as it does here, then I may safely say *perfection* is reached. Such berries it were a pleasure to look upon—much greater to feast upon. If I could have but one variety for market or for family use, '700' would stand far, *far* in advance of all others within my knowledge for these purposes. The fruit is enormously large, and the plant wonderfully productive. Fruit is very solid, and is the richest



and most highly flavored of any strawberry I ever tasted. The large number of monster berries to the plant appears to be one of the most prominent features of the variety. Advise every friend and reader of the *Horticulturist* to plant a few. If they succeed, they will soon neglect or discard all others. That Jucunda is not 700, and 700 not Jucunda, is a settled fact here." (See pages 4, 5, and 6 of Catalogue.)

"I have seen and tested the fruit of many other varieties, but for good points in every respect give me 'Knox's 700.' I can not commend it too highly."

*"Now and Then" writes to the "Rural New Yorker," under date of July 15:*

"On Tuesday (June 25th) Mr. Knox sent the New Yorkers a specimen of his Jucunda or 700, and they were noble specimens of fruit. What Barnum's fat boy is to babies, or his giantess to the common-sized women, so were these monsters to the berry tribe. Only think of 16 berries filling a pint cup! He sent several cases of the No. 1 in pint cups, which sold from 35 to 40 cents per pint."

*Extract from Editorial "Notes on Strawberries" in July No. of American Agriculturist.*

"JUCUNDA.—Very fine specimens of this variety were shown at the exhibition of the American Institute, and from all that we can learn it is growing rapidly in favor Mr. Knox's farm, at Pittsburgh, is the headquarters of this variety, where it is also known as '700.' The show of this fruit upon his grounds was this year something wonderful to see. To say that the crop was large, would not express it—it was immense. We never before saw berries run so uniformly large. The fruit is of fine color, and that it carries well is shown by the fact that it is sold in the New York markets, after a long journey from Pittsburgh."

*Extract from the New York Tribune's Report of the American Institute Farmers' Club, July 25, 1867.*

"N. C. MEETER: There are two things to be considered about varieties. One is that no decision can be reached regarding new kinds for general cultivation, till they are sent out over the whole land, so that we can have an average result. Another thing is, so great has become the competition that only first-class fruit is likely to pay. Perhaps hundreds of bushels have been thrown into the docks in this city within a few days, and shippers lost picking and freight. It is true that wet weather was one cause. But at the same time, Mr. Knox of Pittsburgh had strawberries ('700') selling in Broadway for 50 cents a quart. They are large, and the finest in the market."

*Extracts from Business Letters—1867.*

L. P. MASON, Esq., of East Saginaw, Michigan, states as follows: "The Jucunda or No. 700 yields the largest and best berry ever brought here. This is the first time I have bought anything from a nursery which proved as represented."

J. WELLS, Esq., Oskosh, Wisconsin, says—"The Jucunda plants received in the spring of 1866, fruited this season. They give entire satisfaction. The largest, hardest, sweetest and best berry ever raised in this place."

RALPH C. SMITH, Esq., Detroit, Michigan, under date of June 21, 1867, states: "One year ago this spring on my order you sent me a few of your Jucunda or No. 700 strawberry plants. I placed them side by side with the *Agriculturist*, Greeley's Premium, Russell and Wilson's Albany. This is their first year of fruiting, and I must say that they more than meet my expectation. Fruit large and solid, of good flavor, superior to any of the above-named varieties. In fact they have attracted as much attention as a small menagerie. My experiment has proved a success."

A. WORK, Esq., Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., remarks in a letter dated the 26th June, "I am much pleased with the appearance of your berries just received here. They look as fresh as any fruit I ever saw on the vines. It is difficult to believe that they have been jolted 400 miles over the rails."

EDWIN MILLS, Esq., Astoria, L. I.: "A year ago last spring I sent to you for 25 Jucunda. I planted them in good ground, and this season they have exceeded all the strawberries ever grown in this region for size, quality and quantity."

*Our Agent in New York* writes on Thursday, the 27th of June, in reference to a lot of Jucunda we shipped him on the previous Monday :

"I kept two crates until to-day to see how they would keep after riding four hundred miles. All the old berry men have been to see them, and could scarcely believe they had been carried so far and kept so long, such was their excellent condition. All who have seen them, including every dealer in market and many growers from New Jersey, Connecticut and this State, pronounced them superior to any other berry they had ever seen."

We have abundance of other testimony of like character in reference to this remarkable strawberry.

The demand for plants promises to be unprecedented. Orders will be filled in rotation, as received, at the following prices:

12 Plants.....	\$ 1 00
50 " .....	3 50
100 " .....	6 00
200 " .....	10 00
1000 " .....	50 00

No additional charge will be made to prices annexed, when ordered by the dozen or 100, for baskets, boxes or packing. In larger quantities, the cost of these will be added.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

### FILMORE. P. See cut on page 25.

The merits of this excellent variety are beginning to be appreciated. We regard it as next in value to Jucunda—our No. 700. The plant is vigorous and hardy, not requiring the frequent renewings which many other varieties do, and is enormously productive. The fruit is of beautiful shape, uniformly very large, of dark color, solid, and very excellent flavor. Carries admirably, and is very popular in market, always attracting attention, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser. Mr. Beeler says: "It is as good as Wilson in size, color and productiveness, and superior in flavor and regularity of size."

50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$5 per 200; \$20 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

### TRIOMPHE DE GAND. B.

This variety has been so long before the public that it is not necessary to say much in reference to it. It has long been, and still is, a great favorite with us. Though it does not succeed equally well everywhere, it has given very general satisfaction, and established a reputation as one of the leading varieties of the country.

The plants are thrifty, hardy and vigorous growers, bearing the fruit well up, which renders it easily to be kept clean. They are also wonderfully productive with us, and the fruit is not only usually of large size, but *uniformly* so, and throughout the season, which is longer with it than with most other varieties. The flavor is everything that could be desired. It is of a beautiful crimson color, glossy and very attractive. It keeps well after being picked, retaining its beautiful color and firmness, and is very valuable for distant transportation.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."





FILLMORE.

**WILSON. B.**

Wilson's Albany is another variety of established reputation. It is a superior berry for canning or preserving, and is used for these purposes to the exclusion of all others, by those who have tested it in our market. Its weight, size, solidity and flavor render it popular for this use.

50 cents per dozen ; \$1.50 per 100 ; \$10 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**GOLDEN SEEDED B.**

Is another great favorite with us, and is exceedingly popular in our market. We regard it as the most profitable *early* variety we have. It is not so early, by a few days, as the Jenny Lind, Burr's New Pine, or Baltimore Scarlet, but what it lacks in time it makes up in size, beauty and other good qualities. It is of dark color ; bright, glossy surface, and uniformly bears an abundant crop of large, beautiful and fine flavored fruit, which never fails to bring a high price in our market.

50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$5 per 200 ; \$20 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**BURR'S NEW PINE. P.**

Is one of the earliest varieties, of good size, an abundant bearer, and of very superior flavor. For home consumption or convenient market, it is invaluable. Too soft for distant transportation.

50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$5 per 200; \$20 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**KITLEY'S GOLIAH. B.**

One of the very best late varieties. Enormously large; a very abundant bearer, and of excellent flavor. Of very great value.

\$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**NIMROD. B.**

Still later, and of monstrous size. Egg-shaped and good flavor, though not so good as Kitley's Goliah. We could not dispense with it.

\$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**AGRICULTURIST. B.**

This variety has done well with us the present season, and bids fair to become one of the leading varieties of the country. Large, irregular, conical shape; dark crimson, and of good flavor.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

**LENNING'S WHITE. B.**

The most valuable white strawberry we have, though not equal to Bicton Pine in beauty or flavor.

50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$5 per 200; \$20 per 1000.

See "PRICE OF POT GROWN PLANTS."

In a collection of ten varieties we would select the above in the order in which they stand.

We do not think it necessary to describe other varieties, though we can supply plants of all the kinds found in the list below, and many others. We are testing a great many new varieties, some of which we hope will prove valuable. Among the most promising are NAOMI, a new seedling grown by Mr. S. Miller, and LUCIDA PERFECTA, a Foreign variety, with which we are well pleased.

We offer the following at 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Agriculturist, B.	Green Prolific, B.	Moyamensing, B.
Alpine Wood, White, B.	Hovey's Seedling, P.	Monitor, B.
Alpine Wood, Red, B.	Hooker, B.	Metcalf, B.
Athlete, B.	Hudson, B.	Russell, P.
Boston Pine, (same as Bartlett,) B.	Hautbois, (prolific,) B.	Schneike's Pistillate, P.
Buist's Prize, B.	Ida, B.	Scott's Seedling, B.
Brighton Pine, B.	Jenny Lind, B.	Triomphe de Gand, B.
Baltimore Searlet, (very early,) P.	Large Early Scarlet, B.	Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, B.
Brooklyn Scarlet, B.	Longworth's Prolific, B.	Walker, B.
Col. Ellsworth, B.	Lady's Pine, (exquisite flavor,) B.	Ward's Seedling, B.
French Seedling, B.	Lady Finger, B.	Wilson's Albany, &c., B.
	M'Avoy's Superior, P.	



The following at 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$5 per 200, \$20 per 1000.

Burr's New Pine, P.	Fillmore, P.	Golden Seeded, B.
Bonti St. Julian, B.	Georgia Mammoth, B.	Lenning's White, B.

The following at \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

Naomi, B.	Kitley's Goliath, B.
Lucida Perfecta, B.	Nimrod, B.

**For \$5**—We will send by mail 12 plants of each of the above four kinds, and 12 plants each of Jucunda—our No. 700 and Fillmore.

### SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

In making a selection of Strawberries, it is important to have the early, medium, and late maturing varieties. In such a collection the season may be prolonged from five to seven weeks.

In the following lists regard is had to this arrangement :

#### TEN VARIETIES FOR \$5.

**For \$5**—We will furnish (No. 1) 12 plants Fillmore, 12 Triomphe de Gand, 12 Wilson, 12 Burr's New Pine, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Lenning's White, 12 Green Prolific, 12 Georgia Mammoth, 12 Jucunda—our No. 700. By mail if desired.

Or (No. 2) 12 Wilson, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Fillmore, 50 Jucunda—our No. 700. By mail if desired.

Or (No. 3) 50 Jucunda—our No. 700, 50 Fillmore, 12 Burr's New Pine. By mail if desired.

#### THIRTEEN VARIETIES FOR \$10.

**For \$10**—We will furnish (No. 1) 12 Fillmore, 12 Triomphe de Gand, 12 Wilson, 12 Burr's New Pine, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Kitley's Goliath, 12 Nimrod, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Lenning's White, 12 Green Prolific, 12 Georgia Mammoth, 12 Naomi, 50 Jucunda—our No. 700. By mail if desired.

Or (No. 2) 100 Wilson, 50 Golden Seeded, 50 Fillmore, 100 Jucunda—our No. 700. Not by mail.

Or (No. 3) 100 Jucunda—our No. 700, 100 Fillmore, 50 Golden Seeded. Not by mail.

### 200 JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700, and

#### TWENTY VARIETIES for \$20.

**For \$20**—We will furnish (No. 1) 12 Fillmore, 12 Triomphe de Gand, 12 Wilson, 12 Burr's New Pine, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Lenning's White, 12 Green Prolific, 12 Georgia Mammoth, 12 Col. Ellsworth, 12 French's Seedling, 12 Russell, 12 Brooklyn Scarlet, 12 Lady Finger, 12 Alpine Wood (white or red), 12 Longworth, 12 Kitley's Goliath, 12 Nimrod, 12 Naomi, 200 Jucunda—our No. 700. By mail if desired.

Or (No. 2) 200 Wilson, 100 Golden Seeded, 100 Burr's New Pine, 100 Fillmore, 200 Agriculturist, 100 Jucunda—our No. 700. Not by mail.

Or (No. 3) 200 Jucunda—our No. 700, 200 Agriculturist, 100 Fillmore, 100 Golden Seeded. Not by mail.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

The great success that has attended our transmission of plants by mail induces us to continue our offers of this kind.

We do not send less than one dollar's worth of plants by mail, nor less than one dozen of any one kind, *and in all cases at the price per dozen*, except as designated above, and Jucunda — our No. 700, which we will send by mail for \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 50, \$6 per 100. Parties wishing their plants sent by mail must say so, or they will be sent by express.

We prepay the postage, and *guarantee* the safe carriage of all plants sent out by mail from our establishment.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS GROWN IN POTS.

*Extract from an article in the June No., 1867, of "Gardeners' Monthly,"  
written by the Editor, Thos. Meehan, Esq.*

"It has often been spoken, to the reproach of Americans, that they are too impatient of delay : a 'fast people,' who would 'have the world made in a day.' We confess to sympathizing a little with this fast idea. Life is short, and if we can do in one day what it takes two to do in Europe and do it as well, why not do it, and have the next day for something else ?

"Allowing therefore our sympathy with the 'fast,' who, granting the pleasure of seeing things grow, are yet impatient to eat the fruit, we will now suggest that it is not at all necessary to wait two years to get a heavy crop of strawberries, if you are only willing to pay a little more for 'big plants;' and bear in mind that this 'paying a little' more is a very important part of the bargain. Sympathizing with those who want 'large things,' we have nothing in common with those who want them at the price of little things; and we really think it is this which makes nurserymen generally care not to interest themselves in the large tree business, as it brings much trouble, and little corresponding profit to them.

"In regard to the strawberries, a prominent grower said to us last fall, he would not sell any strawberry runners in fall to plant early, as was recommended in all the agricultural journals, because digging up the primary runners he destroyed the three, four, or a dozen which would follow; and he really gave for a dollar and a half, not merely the one hundred plants, but the three, four or twelve hundred, that would follow if it remained on his hands; and 'he added,' the people will pay me more for them, 'and if I attempt to charge it, they raise the mad dog cry of a dear place to go to buy.' 'If,' he continued, 'you public educators would but help the people to understand that good things cost money, we could help you, by supplying the good things they would want.' And we 'made note of this,' and now proceed to advise nurserymen generally to keep on hand a supply of strawberries in pots, cautioning the public however that the idea 'will cost money.'

"As soon as your first runners appear, get small 2-inch pots filled with rich earth, and bury them under the runners—burying the thread so as to bring the young germ under the surface of the soil in the pot—and pick off the runner that would start ahead of it. By the early part of September these small pots will be well filled with roots, when they can be taken up and taken out of pots, and sent to any part of the Union and planted; and, dry weather or wet, be set so as to produce a full crop the next year. Such plants should be worth forty or fifty dollars a thousand,—but we are quite sure there are thousands who would willingly pay the price near all our large cities, if they could only feel sure they would have a year's time by so doing.

"Although it is well known that strawberries must be set out early in fall in order to get any crop at all the next season, how very few are there who get them to grow except regular small fruit growers. The soil is loosely dug, and the plants have to be set deep in this loose ground or they all dry up under a hot August and September sun,—and yet, if they are set too deep the hearts rot,—and in either case the plants die.



"It is no use trying to teach this to customers. The poor hands, too often employed as 'gardeners' to do the work, would as soon 'think of flying' as of rolling a piece of ground to make it firm before putting out the sets; hence they will plant deep in spite of all things, and the plants cannot be saved. It is best to introduce something which even an ignoramus cannot kill. A strawberry plant with a ball is not likely to be set deep; hence, for this reason alone, besides the assurance of a good crop the next year, we would recommend to nurserymen the universal adoption of small pot strawberry plants for early fall planting."

We grew last season a large quantity of plants in pots of the leading varieties, for sale and our own planting. Those we planted made a most beautiful growth, and we have received very favorable reports from those to whom we sold. Pot-grown plants are destined to become very popular. They are well adapted to either Spring or Fall planting. See Mr. Cousin's article.

We have a good supply of plants grown in this way of Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, and a few other valuable varieties, for which we solicit early orders, as we shall plant any that may not be disposed of. All orders will be filled in rotation as received. They can be sent South any time during the winter. In shipping, the plants will be turned out of the pots, and carefully packed with their balls of earth attached. We are confident they will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, and prove the most economical plants to buy.

### PRICES OF POT-GROWN PLANTS.

#### JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.

2 in. Pots,	12	Plants,	\$ 2.00
2 " "	100	" "	12.00
2 " "	1000	" "	100.00
3 " "	12	" "	2.50
3 " "	100	" "	15.00
3 " "	1000	" "	125.00
4 " "	12	" "	3.00
4 " "	100	" "	20.00
4 " "	1000	" "	150.00

#### FILLMORE, GOLDEN SEEDED AND BURR'S NEW PINE.

2 in. Pots,	12	Plants,	\$ 1.00
2 " "	100	" "	7.00
2 " "	1000	" "	60.00
3 " "	12	" "	1.25
3 " "	100	" "	8.50
3 " "	1000	" "	70.00
4 " "	12	" "	1.50
4 " "	100	" "	10.00
4 " "	1000	" "	80.00

#### KITLEY'S GOLIAH, NIMROD AND LENNING'S WHITE.

2 in. Pots,	12	Plants,	\$ 2.00
2 " "	100	" "	10.00

**TRIOMPHE DE GAND, WILSON AND AGRICULTURIST.**

2 in. Pots,	12	Plants	\$ 1.00
2 " " "	100	" " "	6.00
2 " " "	1000	" " "	50.00
3 " " "	12	" " "	1.25
3 " " "	100	" " "	7.50
3 " " "	1000	" " "	60.00
4 " " "	12	" " "	1.50
4 " " "	100	" " "	8.00
4 " " "	1000	" " "	70.00

List for Home use and Convenient Market, placed in the order in which we esteem them.

**E A R L Y.**

Burr's New Pine, Golden Seeded, Col. Ellsworth, French Seedling, Baltimore Scarlet, Boston Pine, Downer, Jenny Lind, Large Early Scarlet, Metcalf.

**M E D I U M.**

Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, Agriculturist, M'Avoy's Superior, Brooklyn Scarlet, Lenning's White, Green Prolific, Lady's Pine.

**L A T E.**

Jucunda—our No. 700, Kitley's Goliah, Trollope's Victoria.

List for Market purposes or Home use, Distant or Convenient Market, placed in the order in which we esteem them.

**E A R L Y.**

Golden Seeded.

**M E D I U M.**

Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, Agriculturist, Russell, Lady Finger, Monitor.

**L A T E.**

Jucunda—our No. 700, Kitley's Goliah, Nimrod, Georgia Mammoth.

It will be seen that we include some varieties in both the above lists, and class some as both medium and late. The fact, that a variety is peculiarly adapted to market purposes and distant transportation, does by no means render it unfit for home use and convenient market, but is rather a recommendation of it for general use. Jucunda—our No. 700, in addition to its superior qualities for home use, is better adapted for market purposes than any other, and is medium and very late. We therefore place it in both the above lists, and at the head of each of these classes.

**OUR FAVORITES, in the order in which we esteem them.**

Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson (for culinary purposes), Golden Seeded, Burr's New Pine, Kitley's Goliah, Nimrod, Agriculturist, Lenning's White.



## STRAWBERRY SEED.

We saved some seed the past season of the following varieties : Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, Kitley's Goliah, Nimrod and Agriculturist, which we will furnish at 50 cents per package. We have packages of each variety, and others of all the varieties mixed. The dissemination of this seed we hope will produce some varieties of rare excellence. We are growing some new seedlings which are of great promise, and shall continue to grow others every year, but none will be offered to the public until they have been thoroughly tested and proved worthy of confidence.

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HORNET.

## RASPBERRIES.

Next in order of ripening among the "small fruits" is the Raspberry. We have in our collection all the varieties worth cultivating, and without resorting to the "ever-bearing" kinds, which we think of but little value, we are able to have an abundance of this delicious fruit for five or six weeks, commencing a week or ten days before the Strawberries are gone, and extending as long into the Blackberry season. Among the earliest are the Improved Black Cap, Pilate and Imperial. Franconia and Hornet are both medium and late, and of very great value.

**HORNET.** See cut on page 31.

The largest of all raspberries, rich, crimson color, very beautiful, and of high flavor. It is a strong grower and very abundant bearer. The wonderful size and great beauty, as well as fine flavor of this berry, make it very attractive and popular in the market, where it is much sought after, and brings the highest price.

Last spring we were unable to meet the demand for plants of this truly magnificent variety, and did not include it in our Catalogue. We now have a good supply of very strong plants, but having many orders on our books unfilled, and wishing to enlarge our own plantation, we can only supply plants this season in limited quantities.

Our stock was imported directly from France, and is undoubtedly genuine. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

**PILATE.**

Another new French variety of great merit, but little disseminated. Very early, large, productive, and of fine flavor. Being quite solid, it is well adapted for market.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

**IMPERIAL.**

Resembling the Hornet, but earlier, and perhaps even more productive. No plants for sale this season.

**SOUCHET, or WHITE TRANSPARENT.**

No raspberry equals it in beauty, and by many it is regarded as surpassing even Brinckle's Orange in flavor. It is from medium to large, conical, of a rich cream color.

No plants for sale this season.

**PHILADELPHIA.** See cut on page 1.

A very hardy, productive variety, which is now attracting considerable attention. It is undoubtedly valuable for market purposes, and a remunerative crop may be expected from it every year.

We now think more highly of it than ever. Plants set out last spring on our grounds, produced from a pint to a quart of fruit each, which brought in our market 50 cents per quart. Its great value consists in its entire hardiness, immense yield, large size, fair quality, fine appearance and good market qualities.

The hardy varieties have greatly the advantage in cold climates, over those that are partially so—though they may not be equal in quality—in needing no protection. Tender kinds pay well for all the care they require, but growers often neglect to give them the little attention they need, and lose their crop. The Philadelphia is entirely safe without protection, and may be relied on for a large crop every season.

\$3 per dozen, \$20 per hundred, \$150 per thousand.



### CLARKE.

A very valuable new variety, entirely hardy. Fruit large, crimson, and of excellent flavor. Highly esteemed by all who have tested it.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

### NAOMI.

Still another new seedling, which promises to take rank among the most valuable. Originated in Ohio. Said to be entirely hardy, a wonderful bearer and good grower. Fruit large, firm, and of good size. We had a basket of the fruit sent us a long distance by express. It carried remarkably well, and looked as fresh as if just picked from the plants.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

### DUHRING.

A seedling of the Hornet originated by Mr. Henry Duhring, of Philadelphia, who placed the stock in our hands and *not with any one else*. Parties ordering from us, may depend on securing the genuine variety. It is claimed for it that it is hardy, a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Fruit nearly as large as the Hornet, bright red, firm, and of good flavor.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

### KIRTLAND.

Hardy, early, of excellent flavor, very prolific, good size and bright red color.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

### BRINCKLE'S ORANGE.

Of the finest flavor, very large, beautiful and productive. It is rather soft to carry a long distance to market, but for home use and convenient market it is invaluable.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

### FRANCONIA.

A very large red berry, of good flavor, attractive, and enormously productive. It carries remarkably well, and is superior for canning and preserving. The genuine Franconia is very scarce, and to be found in but few nurseries.

\$3 per dozen, \$20 per hundred.

### IMPROVED BLACK CAP.

Much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seeds, and every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy, wonderfully productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market. It is yearly increasing in popularity.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

### MIAMI.

Very similar to Improved Black Cap, but later, and is valuable in prolonging the season.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

## PURPLE CANE.

An old variety, highly esteemed in many localities. A very strong grower, hardy, and productive. Fruit dark red, of good size, and fine flavor.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

## FASTOLFF, RED ANTWERP, YELLOW ANTWERP, ALLEN'S HARDY, HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

## SELECT LISTS OF RASPBERRIES.

We will furnish—

**For \$5**—6 Hornet, 2 Pilate, 2 Clarke.

**For \$10**—6 Hornet, 6 Pilate, 3 Clarke, 3 Duhring.

**For \$25**—12 Hornet, 6 Clarke, 6 Naomi, 6 Duhring, 12 Philadelphia, 12 Kirtland, 12 Brinckle's Orange, 12 Franconia, 12 Improved Black Cap.

**For \$50**—We will furnish 24 plants of Hornet, and 12 each of Pilate, Philadelphia, Clarke, Naomi, Duhring, Kirtland, Brinckle's Orange, Franconia, Improved Black Cap, Miami, Purple Cane, Fastolff, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy.

## BLACKBERRIES.

By the aid of this fine fruit we are able to make the berry season last without intermission, at least, three months with us, from the first of June to the first of September, when Peaches and Grapes become abundant, the latter of which we claim as belonging to the "small fruits," with which we extend the season to the first of March, and hope to all the year round. One great advantage of having this succession of fruits is, that the same boxes will do to market the different kinds. We use our pint and quart boxes for all our berries, and the cases in which these boxes of berries are carried answer an excellent purpose for carrying to our home market peaches, grapes, and other fruits.

If the same attention were given to the cultivation of the Blackberry as is bestowed on the Strawberry, Grape, and other fruits, it would doubtless prove very profitable. Our own experience has satisfied us that it will well repay any labor or care it may require. The demand for the fruit is increasing rapidly, and it commands very remunerative prices.

## NEW ROCHELLE.

For size, yield, lusciousness and beauty, of great value. It continues in bearing a long time.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

## DORCHESTER

Has not the dewberry shape of the Rochelle, but is a very long, beautiful and sweet berry, and abundant bearer. It is very early, and perfectly ripe as soon as it turns black.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.



**NEWMAN'S THORNLESS**

Is prized on account of its comparative freedom from thorns, and its abundant yield of excellent fruit, though not so large as the first two varieties.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.



WILSON'S EARLY.

**WILSON'S EARLY.**

Very early, large, sweet and good. A good grower and an abundant bearer. The crop only lasts about two weeks, which is claimed to be an advantage, as it gives place to other varieties, with which the season is continued five or six weeks.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen, \$50 per hundred.

**KITTATINNY.** See cut on page 37.

Perhaps the most valuable blackberry now in the market. Large, of most excellent flavor. A strong and robust grower, entirely hardy and very productive. Continues almost five weeks in bearing.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$25.00 per hundred, \$200 per thousand.

Large quantities furnished at lowest rates.

**SELECT LISTS OF BLACKBERRIES.**

We will furnish—

**For \$5**—50 Rochelle, 2 Wilson's Early, 1 Kittatinny.

**For \$10**—100 Rochelle, 3 Wilson's Early, 4 Kittatinny.

**For \$25**—300 Rochelle, 12 Wilson's Early, 12 Kittatinny.

**For \$50**—1000 Rochelle, 12 Wilson's Early, 24 Kittatinny.

**For \$100**—1000 Rochelle, 100 Wilson, 100 Kittatinny.

**GOOSEBERRIES.****AMERICAN SEEDLING.**

This variety is entirely free from mildew—a strong grower and an enormous bearer. The fruit is very excellent, and greatly superior to many larger kinds.

Very fine plants, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per hundred, \$150 per thousand.

**FOREIGN VARIETIES.**

We have this season again imported from England a very superior lot of plants of the leading Lancashire varieties, which we offer at

50 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per hundred.

The plants are much the best we have ever imported, and include the following valuable kinds:

Green Vale,  
Trabler, green,  
Tom Joiner, green,  
Warrington,  
Snow Drop,  
Green Gascoigne,  
Green Henry,  
Grand Turk, red,  
Miss Walton, white,  
Crown Prince, red,  
Venerable, yellow,  
Eliza, green,  
Plow Boy, red,  
Laurel, green,  
Rockwood,  
Cossack, white,  
White Lion,

Weathercock, green,  
Green Bob,  
Tallyho, white,  
Atlas, red,  
White Eagle,  
Green Gage,  
Green Prince,  
Governor, red,  
Railway, yellow,  
Wellington's Glory,  
Cheshire Lass, white,  
Golden Lion,  
Stewart, red,  
Rumbulion, red,  
Ashton, red, late,  
Yellow Willow,  
Red Baltting,

Two to One, yellow,  
Large Golden Drop,  
Folly, yellow,  
Dublin, yellow,  
Rover, red,  
Napoleon La Grand, red,  
General Chassee,  
Bonny Lass, white,  
Tarragon, red,  
Yarly Hero,  
Highwayman, red,  
Queen Caroline, white,  
Bunker Hill, yellow,  
King of Trumps, white,  
Independent, Green,  
Jolly Angler.





## CURRANTS.

The demand for this excellent fruit has greatly increased within a few years, and though the market has been glutted with common kinds, we have had no difficulty in obtaining high prices for the finer sorts. The many purposes to which the Currant can be devoted, its cooling and refreshing acidity in the hot summer months—its wholesome influence, and the ease and profit with which it can be cultivated, ought to make it a thousand fold more abundant than it is.

It is good in its green state:

- 1st. For tarts.
- 2d. For canning.

No fruit retains its character more perfectly when canned. It can be used the year through in this state in as good condition as the day it was gathered.

It is good in its ripe state:

- 1st. For the table as a dessert.
- 2d. For the sick room, being very grateful and often beneficial to invalids.
- 3d. For jams and jellies.
- 4th. For wines.
- 5th. For making a summer drink more palatable and wholesome than lemonade.

If proper attention were given the Currant in the selection of varieties and cultivation, it undoubtedly would prove to be not only one of our greatest home comforts, but also a most profitable market fruit.

Our stock of Currants is without doubt the largest and best in the country. We have given the cultivation of this excellent, though greatly neglected fruit, special attention, and our collection comprises all the varieties of any merit. The stock we now offer is remarkably well grown, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

## CHERRY. See cut on page 39.

Very large, measuring sometimes two and a quarter inches in circumference. *The very best for jelly.* The cut accompanying is a correct picture of a cluster of this currant, as we have often gathered them on our grounds. This cut will also answer for Versailles and Fertile de Angers, which are so similar in appearance to the Cherry that they cannot be distinguished from each other, though the foliage of the plants and the flavor of the fruit are quite distinct.

1 year old, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred, \$80 per thousand.  
2 " 2.00 "

## WHITE GRAPE. See cut on page 41.

Very large, beautiful, mild flavor; very palatable; enormous bearer; good for dessert, wine and other purposes. The best white Currant, and truly very valuable.

1 year old, \$1.50 per dozen,.....\$10 per 100,.....\$ 80 per 1000.  
2 " 2.00 " ..... 12 " ..... 100 "





CHERRY CURRANT.

**VERSAILLAISE.**

This we regard as our very best variety. The cut of the Cherry will answer for this, as there is no perceptible difference between these two varieties and the Fertile de Angers in their appearance. But while the Versaillaise is as large as the Cherry, and fully equal to it in productiveness—both being enormous bearers—it is not nearly so acid. The acidity of the Cherry renders it invaluable for jams and jellies, but for the table, and other purposes, the Versaillaise is preferable. Our stock is from an undoubted source, and the plants of very best quality.

1 year old,	\$2.00	per dozen,	.....	\$12	per 100,	.....	\$100	per 1000.
2        "	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	125	"
				15				

**FERTILE DE ANGERS.**

Very similar to the above. By some thought to be even preferable.

1 year old,	\$2.00	per dozen,	.....	\$12	per 100,	.....	\$100	per 1000.
2        "	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	125	"
				15				

**VICTORIA.**

Long bunches of large and very excellent fruit; very late. We have known it to hang on the bushes till frost.

1 year old,	\$1.50	per dozen,	.....	\$10	per 100,	.....	\$ 80	per 1000.
2        "	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	100	"
				12				

**LA HATIVE.**

A very vigorous grower, coming early and remaining a long time on the bushes. Valuable.

1 year old,	\$1.50	per dozen,	.....	\$10	per 100,	.....	\$ 80	per 1000.
2        "	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	100	"
				12				

**BLACK NAPLES.**

Very large and beautiful. Indispensable for jams, jellies and other purposes. One of the finest growers.

1 year old,	\$1.50	per dozen,	.....	\$10	per 100,	.....	\$ 80	per 1000.
2        "	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	100	"
				12				

We can furnish very large bushes of most of the above varieties at \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1000.

Persons desiring these should correspond with us early, as the demand promises to be large.

We extract the following from an excellent article on the Currant in the *Ohio Farmer* :

"No other fruit-bearing plant in the whole list, fruits so well or endures so many years under complete neglect, as the currant; and we believe no other fruit has in itself quantities of value for so many uses as the currant. It thrives in any soil—shade or sunshine, and if planted in varied exposures may be had in eating over two months. As a dessert fruit it is cooling and grateful to the stomach, ornamental and attractive on the table, valuable for





WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

its medicinal qualities — being used to allay thirst in febrile complaints, to lessen an increased secretion of bile, to correct a putrid and scorbutic state of the fluids, to strengthen the stomach and excite appetite. They are used for tarts and pies when green, and can be kept fresh for years in bottles. Ripe, they are not only used as dessert, for tarts, &c., but are made into jellies and wines.

“With all these good qualities we think the Currant too often meets neglect, and we bespeak for it more favor, more care and attention.

“As a crop for market, planted four by four feet, the Currant yields from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels to the acre; and, if sold in market, usually brings about two dollars a bushel. Made into wine and the product sold at two dollars a gallon, they have returned over six hundred dollars to the acre.”

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## ASPARAGUS.

Very fine roots.

1 year old, \$1.50 per 100,.....\$10 per 1000.

2 “ 2.00 “ ..... 15 “

A few 3 years old very large, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

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## RHUBARB.

**Myatt's Linnæus** is very superior, crisp, tender, juicy, and requiring less sugar than other varieties.

\$2.00 per doz.,.....\$12 per 100,.....\$100 per 1000.

**Victoria**, very large long stocks of excellent quality and profitable for market.

\$2.00 per doz.,.....\$12 per 100,.....\$100 per 1000.

## SELECT LISTS OF SMALL FRUITS.

We will furnish—

**For \$25.**—The \$5 select list of Grapes, a \$5 select list of Strawberries, the \$5 select lists of Raspberries and Blackberries, 12 American Seedling Gooseberries, 12 each Versailles, White Grape and Cherry Currants.

**For \$50.**—The \$10 select list of Grapes, a \$10 select list of Strawberries, the \$10 select list of Raspberries and Blackberries, 24 American Seedling Gooseberries, 24 each Versailles, White Grape and Cherry Currants.

**For \$100.**—The \$25 select list of Grapes, a \$20 select list of Strawberries, the \$25 select list of Raspberries and Blackberries, 24 American Seedling Gooseberries, 24 each Versailles, White Grape, Cherry, Victoria and Black Naples Currants.



# BY MAIL.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**Grapes, Strawberries,  
Raspberries, Blackberries,  
Gooseberries and Currants.**

**FOR \$10.00,**

We will send to any Post Office address in the United States,

## GRAPE VINES.

**6 CONCORD.** The most valuable Grape in America.

**1 IVES.** The best American Wine Grape.

**1 HARTFORD.** } The best very Early Grapes

**1 CREVELING.** } yet thoroughly tested.

**1 IONA.**

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

**25 JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.** Greatly the most valuable of all our Strawberries.

**12 FILLMORE.** Second only to Jucunda.

**12 BURR'S NEW PINE,** } Best very ear-

**12 GOLDEN SEEDED.** } ly varieties.

**12 WILSON.** The best for canning.

**12 AGRICULTURIST.**

## RASPBERRIES.

**1 CLARKE.** Hardy and very good.

**1 PHILADELPHIA.** Hardy, good and a great bearer.

## BLACKBERRIES.

**1 KITTATINNY.** The best.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

**3 AMERICAN SEEDLING.** Very good and a great bearer.

## CURRANTS.

**3 VERSAILLAISE.** The most valuable.

**3 WHITE GRAPE.** Very good.

**FOR \$20.00,**

WE WILL SEND

## GRAPE VINES.

**12 CONCORD.**

**6 IVES.**

**6 CREVELING.**

**1 HARTFORD.**

**1 IONA.**

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

**50 JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.**

**25 FILLMORE.**

**25 BURR'S NEW PINE.**

**25 GOLDEN SEEDED.**

**25 WILSON.**

**25 AGRICULTURIST.**

## RASPBERRIES.

**2 CLARKE.**

**3 PHILADELPHIA.**

## BLACKBERRIES.

**1 WILSON'S EARLY.**

**2 KITTATINNY.**

## GOOSEBERRIES.

**3 AMERICAN SEEDLING.**

## CURRANTS.

**6 VERSAILLAISE.**

**6 WHITE GRAPES.**

*No variation allowed from the above list except by agreement.*

THE ABOVE VINES AND PLANTS WILL BE

**1. All No. 1.**

**2. Carefully Marked.**

**3. Safely Packed.**

**4. Postpaid.**

**5. Their Safe Carriage guaranteed.**

**6. Accompanying each Package there will be printed instructions for their management and cultivation.**

We are induced to make the above offers,

1. Because there are many points throughout the country which cannot be easily reached except by mail.

2. Where there are express facilities, the charges are often unreasonable.

By the above arrangement, wherever there is a Post Office, parties ordering may be sure of getting a first class article delivered to them as safely as their letters, and **free of charge.**

Thus every family throughout the length and breadth of the country has the opportunity of securing by a small outlay, a complete and valuable selection of **Small Fruits.**

All orders will be filled in rotation as received, or at times designated, as far as practicable.

**J. KNOX, Box 115, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

### **From the "New York Weekly Tribune."**

**PLANTS AND SEEDS—A NEW COMPETITOR.**—We see that the old express companies are finding a new competitor. The Postoffice Department carries seeds, bulbs, roots and vines for a very small sum, indeed for a smaller one than is charged in a transfer from one express company to another. In addition to this advantage is the greater one, that, while there are express offices only in towns of some importance, there are postoffices everywhere.

The Rev. Mr. Knox, of Pittsburgh, is the first fully to improve this opportunity, by offering to send to any postoffice ten and twenty dollar lots of vines and plants. Being the most successful grower of small fruits in this country, having 150 acres from which to select, knowing from experience what kind of lots will do people most good, and being trustworthy, he ought to reap a reward for his enterprise.

### **From the "American Agriculturist."**

**PLANTS BY MAIL.**—It is a great convenience to those who live at a distance from seedsmen and nurseries to be able to obtain plants and seeds through the mail. The ordering of seeds to be received in this way is very common, and some seedsmen do an almost exclusively mail business. Parcels of plants of moderate size are also easily transmitted by post, and though there has been some loss of plants by this mode of conveyance, it has generally been due either to improper packing or to sending them in too warm a season. But few nurserymen, doing a large business, care to be troubled with small orders by mail at the season when they are crowded with large orders, and we find, that it is mainly the dealers in small fruits who offer to transmit plants by post. One of the first to go into the business of mailing plants was Mr. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and, as will be seen by his advertisement, he is so well pleased with his experience in this matter that he not only offers to mail plants, but to guarantee their safe arrival. His offers of collections of vines, &c., by mail, are worthy the attention of those intending to plant. We receive plants from Mr. K. by mail long before we ever knew him, and had reason to be satisfied with the condition in which they reached us. We have before spoken of the extent of Mr. Knox's small fruit establishment, at which there are abundant facilities for producing and packing plants, and his reputation is a sufficient guarantee that he will do what he promises.



## CIRCULAR.

From M. B. BATEHAM,

*Secretary of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, and of  
the Ohio Horticultural Society.*

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, August, 1867.

Having visited Mr. Knox's grounds, and inspected his stock of Grape Vines, several times during the season of growth the present year, I can state, that, for thriftiness of growth, as well as freedom from disease, his stock of young vines is as good as I have ever seen, and the best of equal extent and variety within my knowledge at this time. I have therefore made arrangements with Mr. K. for furnishing to my friends and customers, along the Lake Shore and elsewhere, such vines as I or they may order from him, of the best quality, at current wholesale rates. Having known Mr. Knox for many years, I have the fullest confidence that his mode of doing business, as well as the quality of his stock, will give entire satisfaction.

One of the commonest mistakes of planters is the use of feeble or sickly vines for vineyards. They grow poorly, some die, leaving gaps in the rows that are difficult to fill, rendering the whole unsightly, and causing pecuniary loss more than equal to the cost of first rate vines.

Being often called upon for assistance in procuring vines for vineyards, my aim is always to get the *best*—for in this commodity, as in most others, the best is emphatically the cheapest.

In propagating vines Mr. Knox uses none but the ripest wood, most of it taken from bearing vineyards on his own premises. The plants are started from single eyes, in propagating houses, very early in spring, and set into the open ground early in summer, where the soil is admirably adapted for the purpose; and by careful cultivation, very thrifty growth, with fine development and maturity of roots, is secured before stoppage by autumn frosts; hence strong vines can be furnished to nurserymen and tree dealers in season for their Fall trade. The assortment of varieties is very complete, embracing all the popular kinds in good proportion—the supply of *Concord* and *Ives* is specially large and fine. The prices I regard as quite reasonable for the quality of the stock.

Of CURRANTS, also, Mr. Knox has a large stock, both one and two years old, embracing all the approved varieties, the bushes very thrifty, free from injury by insects, and the prices quite low for the size and quality. And as for STRAWBERRIES, everybody knows that Mr. K. "beats all the world" in the production of this fruit. His assortment of varieties and quality of plants are unsurpassed by any in the whole country.

M B. BATEHAM.

## EXTRACTS, TESTIMONIALS, LETTERS, &c.

*From the "American Journal of Horticulture," Jan., 1868.*

### THE KNOX FRUIT FARM.—THE GRAPE SHOW OF 1867.

June and October are famous months with Mr. J. Knox; for in them, respectively, he holds his strawberry and his grape exhibitions. In them he invites his horticultural friends to come and see the products of his strawberry-fields and of his grape-trellises. These now become the centres of attraction to horticulturists all over the country. Upon these occasions, all may go, not merely to see samples of the fruit tastefully arranged upon the tables at his warehouse at the city, as at any other horticultural show, but the visitor can go to the grounds where they are produced; and there he can study the important characters of the plants and vines, observe the peculiar modes of treatment to which they have been subjected, and see for himself the wonderful health, vigor, and productiveness of some varieties, which would appear appear fabulous in narration; and he can also discover the weakness, infertility, deficient health, or other defects, of some sorts which may have made a very respectable appearance, and have been highly lauded, when shown by the plateful at a horticultural exhibition. During the current month of the vintage, these grounds have been visited by many of the most prominent horticulturists of the country. Many have seen them for the first time, and have expressed their satisfaction and delight at the results produced and many others have been to refresh their memory of past visits; and to watch the progress of new varieties coming into fruit under the treatment and upon the soil of this locality. The writer belongs to the latter class; and, having enjoyed the opportunity once more of seeing many of the comparatively new grapes in fruit, he proposes to present an abstract of his notes to the readers of the Journal.

The mode of preparation of the soil, the laying-out, the planting, and the culture, pursued by Mr. Knox, have been so often laid before the public, that they will not need to be again detailed, further than to state that a rather stiff calcareous clay loam is ploughed deeply, and planted with grape-vines, generally one year old, single-eye plants, that are set at a distance of six by eight feet. Between these, in the wider space, two rows of strawberry-vines are planted, at about every twelve inches in the rows, which are two feet apart. All are cultivated together, chiefly by hand-labor, with the hoe, for the first summer. The vines are allowed to grow at random, and the strawberries are kept free from runners: sometimes the latter are mulched with old rotten manure that has been used in hot-beds. At the setting-in of winter, these are covered with clean straw to protect them from the effects of freezing and thawing.

The second season, the grapes are cut to two eyes, and the shoots are trained to stakes; the strawberries yield their fruit; the whole surface is kept clean with the hoe; and the third season, the trellis, made with vertical strips, is set up, and the two canes grown the previous year are laid in horizontally after having been pruned to about three feet. They are then allowed to bear a moderate crop; and in future years the alternate spur and cane system is pursued, leading the shoots up the vertical strips, which are nine inches apart, and six feet high. Sometimes, instead of a new cane, an old stem with spurs is retained for fruiting.

The first thing that strikes the visitor is the extreme vigor and healthfulness of the vines: this is no doubt owing in great part to the extensive plantation of the "noble Concord," which is here spoken of as *the grape*. Some other varieties, however, rival this in their healthy and vigorous appearance: among these, the Ives, Hartford, Norton, Herbemont, Lenoir, Alvey, Taylor, Rentz, and the new seedlings of the Concord, Black Hawk and Martha, may all be considered rivals, on account of their beauty and vigor as noble plants.

The Concord may well be the pet and favorite upon these grounds, as it continues to grow and to bear most abundant crops of berries that make the trellises look black with fruit, and this, year after year, without any failure. One plant, that furnished a very abundant first crop in 1865, was so laden, that practical vine-dressers prophesied



it must fail the next year; but, to their astonishment, the vintage of 1866 was still more heavy. And now the same vines are indeed a spectacle. Viewing the rows from the end, the trellis resembles a solid column of rich clusters. Well may the proprietor feel satisfied with the result of his planting of this variety. Whatever the opinion of men of "refined and educated tastes," this vine has here proved itself a paying investment. Though not equal in quality to some other grapes, it is found to be very acceptable to a large class of consumers, who eagerly purchase it at home and in distant markets, paying a high price for the fruit.

The plantations of Ives rival those of the Concord in their healthful and vigorous appearance. The vines are still young, but are beginning to bear; and the fruit is highly satisfactory, both for market and for wine, but especially for the latter purpose.

The Rentz vines are still young, and without fruit: but their beautiful, vigorous growth, and perfectly healthy foliage, make them rank with the class of vines that may be recommended to planters. The qualities of the fruit for table and wine are promising, and worthy further trial.

Here as elsewhere, especially in the West, the Norton takes high rank as a healthy, productive and vigorous grape, yielding a large vintage of generous red wine, that is only too heavy for every-day table-use.

The Herbemont shows its extreme vigor in vine and foliage, and is very productive of large, crowded clusters. Though the berries are rather small, they are delicious and refreshing. Being essentially juice-grapes, their yield in wine is large, and very fine.

Elsburg, belonging to the *cordifolia* class, is sufficiently vigorous, and reasonably productive. The bunches are loose; the berries small, but most deliciously rich and sweet; attractive alike to birds, and to those persons who have a refined taste for nice things. The proprietor stated that he did not grow this variety for the market; it was never sold, but retained for his own use and that of his friends. Happy the man who has his trellis full of such!

Alvey is a vine that should take similar rank, only that it is worthy of higher honor and position. The habit is that of a free-grower, with thin but abundant and healthy foliage, of the kind and color that is truly refreshing. The bunches are of good size, not crowded nor straggling, rather well formed; the berries of medium size, or below, round, black, having a very thin skin, no pulp, few seeds, but, oh, how much and what delicious, sprightly juice! This is essentially an amateur fruit, suited to the most refined taste; but it will not bear transportation to market. The wine produced from this variety is very fine; but the crop of fruit is not always abundant.

The lovely Delaware, pride of American grape-lists, is this year doing all that can possibly be required of it. Ripening early, bearing profusely, perfect in every respect, and furnished with abundant and healthy foliage upon a thrifty growth of wood, the trellises of this variety have yielded a glorious vintage. The mildew has not affected the vines. Even the voracious "thrips" (*Tettigonia vitis*), that often have swarmed upon them, reducing their elegant leaves to shadows, have this year kept away; and hence the fruit is well ripened and delicious. Would that it could always be so well behaved!

The Clinton modestly prefers its claims to public favor; and it is to be hoped that this vine, which possesses so many excellent qualities, will yet be recognized as something more than a "wild frost-grape." It is perfectly hardy, and almost universally healthy and vigorous, holding its verdant foliage until killed by severe frost. It is abundantly productive of nice, compact bunches. Its only fault is that it colors early, and appears to be ripe before it is so; and of course, if then plucked, it is sour and acerb; but if allowed to hang until ripe, until the shining black berries have been transformed into a rich blue from the exudation of their heavy bloom, it will be found that the acid has all been transformed into sugar, and that the grape is one of the sweetest in the catalogue.

The crop of Creveling is here very heavy, and some of the bunches are compact and handsome: the trellises are really burdened with the crop of this excellent grape. The usual deficiency and looseness of the clusters of this variety have been attributed to a defective fertilization at the time of blossoming. Vine-dressers should observe the inflorescence more closely; endeavor to discover whether the cause of the difficulty really lies in some inherent defect of the blossoms, or whether a deficiency of the pollen may not be supplied by other vines trained near them that will blossom at the same time with the Creveling. This variety is one of great value

both for table and for wine; and the complaint of straggling bunches should be met, if it be possible; for, in its usual condition, the eye of the market is not satisfied with it for a table-grape, for which its spicy richness and melting pulp so highly commend it.

The Hartford, Perkins, Louisa, Northern Muscadine, North Carolina, York Madeira, and others of that class of early market-grapes, were all of them still to be found hanging upon the vines, though stale and shriveled at this late period of the season. They are grown rather as curiosities to mark the advance of grape-culture than as a source of profit; but they all came into play to supply the demand for the earliest market, and are not without their value for this purpose. The Hartford, indeed, is the source of considerable revenue. Large and handsome bunches of this variety were retaining their shriveled berries with considerable tenacity.

The Diana, which is quite a favorite in many parts of the West, is here highly valued for its keeping properties. The thick skin preserves the pulp from injury; and the fruit is easily kept until the holidays, when fresh grapes command a high price. From some cause not manifest, the grapes of this variety were not well colored at this vineyard; though the foliage is apparently healthy, and the growth of vine perfect.

The Taylor is bearing well on young and old vines; the bunches rather small, but crowded and ripening well. The excessive growth of this variety seems to interfere with its fruiting and with the size of its bunches. The wine made from this nice juicy grape is so promising, the vine is so vigorous and healthy, and the fruit is so pleasant, that it would be very desirable to discover some mode of managing the vine to make it more satisfactory in its fruitage. It is suggested that different modes of training may produce the desired result.

The Oporto is still allowed to remain upon the trellis where it was first planted; and there the bunches are likely to remain, unless occasionally pulled as a curiosity, or to present to a visitor as a foil, or contrast, to something of greater merit.

#### NEWER GRAPES.

These are all introduced as rapidly as possible, not merely into the propagating-grounds, but choice plants are at once set out in the vineyards, where they may be thoroughly tested; so that these grounds have become a favorite resort for study, at least for observing the adaptation of this soil and climate to those that have been tried.

The Iona, when established, appears reasonably free from mildew and sufficiently vigorous, but has not been very productive, ripening at midseason, and from some cause, coloring imperfectly.

The Israella, on vines of the same age, is still less burdened with fruit, showing only a few bunches. This may be owing to the incompatibility of the soil and climate; for it is a common observation, that, in the nursery, the young plants often cast their leaves at midsummer as badly as the Delaware and others that are peculiarly subject to mildew.

Close besides these vines are trellises densely covered with the abundant fruit and foliage of the Clinton, Norton, and an immense crop of Maxatawney. This last-named grape is now maturing its fruit nobly, some of the clusters bearing as high and rich a color as could be desired.

The Martha is doing quite as well, on vines of the same age, the third year; and is indeed one of the most promising of the white grapes, since it appears to have all the vigor and productiveness and hardness of its parent, the Concord.

The Rogers' Hybrids are here fruiting abundantly on a great many of the different numbers; affording a fine opportunity for copious notes, that will be produced upon another occasion.

Many other varieties are also in fruit; but they are necessarily omitted upon this occasion, for fear of extending this communication to an undue length.

A new plan of treating cuttings of hard-wood plants was found to be extensively practiced here. No patent; which may be explained at another time.

J. A. WARDER:



From the "American Journal of Horticulture," Nov. 1867.

## STRAWBERRIES.

To those interested in the cultivation of this first and most delicious of our summer fruits, the following notes will possess very great interest. The writer is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and a successful cultivator of fruits and flowers, who has now hung up the sword, and resumed the pruning-knife, after years of absence on the tented field. He comes back to the peaceful walks of the garden with no less love for their attractions than that which actuated him before he responded to the calls of his bleeding country. The opportunities for observation of this fruit are ample at Pittsburgh, Penn'a., the residence of the writer. His own plantations, and collection of varieties, are extensive and numerous; and, among his neighbors who cultivate this fruit, he has had frequent access to the celebrated grounds of Mr. Knox, whose reputation as a successful horticulturist has become famous through his very pleasant annual re-unions in June and October, where pomologists from all parts of the country assemble to study the strawberry and the grape.

Some account of the fruit-farm of Mr. Knox was intended for a previous number of the Journal; but it has unavoidably been omitted. The general facts of his mode of treatment, and of his successful results, have been long familiar to the horticultural public; but the exhibition of strawberries upon his grounds last June was the most remarkable ever beheld in this country. The Jucunda, or "700" as it had been called, was the most astonishing display of noble fruit, in its extent, size, and beauty, as well as productiveness, we have ever witnessed.—Eds.

Dr. JOHN A. WARDER,—I will give you my pencillings through the beds of strawberries in this vicinity, not omitting the dominions of the strawberry king,—Knox.

*Burr's New Pine.*—This variety ripened its first fruit with us on the 5th of June. Berries rather below medium size, conical, and regular in form; seeds slightly depressed; color pale red; flesh soft, and tinged with pink; sweet, aromatic, and highly perfumed. Esteemed for desserts, but too tender for long journeys. The habit of the plant is hardy and productive.

*Golden Seeded.*—Ripening after the Burr's Pine. A delicious, sweet, dark-crimson berry, studded over conspicuously with large yellow seeds. Above medium in size, obtuse-conical, often irregular; flesh tender; habit vigorous, and moderately productive. One of Mr. Knox's most profitable early sorts.

*Col. Ellsworth.*—A large, irregular, conical berry; deep scarlet; flesh dry, sweet and very pleasant. Plant a moderate grower, rather dwarf; very prolific on some soils. Desirable for its flavor and earliness.

*Wilson.*—Extensively grown here as elsewhere. One of the most popular, perhaps the most prolific, hardy sorts which can be cultivated profitably on any kind of rich soil. It commenced ripening on the 7th of June, commanding the highest price until the appearance of the Golden Seeded and Triomphe de Gand. The berry of the Wilson is often quite large, regularly conical, bright crimson, and, when not over-ripe, very beautiful. The flesh is firm, deeply tinged with red, with a positive acid flavor. The fruit is only seen in perfection on young, thrifty plantations: it enjoys high culture. Except for culinary purposes, the Wilson is too sour. The fruit rapidly decreases in size, and stops maturing in dry weather.

*Agriculturist.*—This variety, favored by the season, excited considerable interest with the growers. It succeeded unusually well, producing some of the largest fruit offered in the market. It was claimed by many of the cultivators that it would prove to be a profitable competitor of Knox's "700." An examination of several large plantations in the commencement of the season certainly seemed to sustain this opinion. Unfortunately the size of the fruit rapidly diminished when the weather became warm; much of the fruit failed to mature. The flesh was very tender, soon losing flavor, and keeping imperfectly. The berry possesses little beauty, owing to its irregularities and dull red color. I am reluctantly compelled to withhold my affections for the Agriculturist, especially for profitable culture.

*Triomphe de Gand.*—Although one of the oldest of the foreign varieties widely disseminated, it is still one of the best. Size, beauty, and exquisite flavor, command for it the highest price,—usually double that received for the Wilson. It requires good culture, as do all the imported kinds; yet it amply repays this extra care, which, after all, is no greater than that bestowed on a crop of cabbages or tomatoes. The plants should have plenty of sunlight and air, be kept free from runners, and thoroughly mulched as soon as the warm weather commences parching the soil.

*Fillmore*.—Mr. Knox classes the Fillmore as one of his two best. It is unquestionably a deserving variety. The fruit is very large, nearly round, regular in form, dark crimson, and very handsome; flesh richly tinged with a salmon-red; firm, sweet, spicy, and keeps well. The fruit-stalks are upright and strong, preserving the fruit from coming in contact with the soil. The Fillmore combines more of the good qualities of a perfect strawberry than any other sort I have yet tested. I am surprised that this berry is not more largely cultivated.

*Georgia Mammoth*.—Another late sort largely grown by Mr. Knox for the market. Fruit medium, bright crimson, dark; flesh firm and acid. Not very productive, but very slow in maturing.

*Green Prolific*.—Grows vigorously; yields a large crop of medium-sized sour berries; ripens at the same time as the Wilson, to which it is far inferior. I have described this variety for the same reason that others have been named,—only to class them as worthless. Without this comparative test, the tyro will be guided by the commendation of the originator, who, in many instances seems to have been too much enamored of his productions to see their faults. It is impossible for any difference in soil or culture to bestow superior merit upon many of the new sorts I have seen this season.

*Kitley's Goliath*.—A large, beautiful variety. Valuable on account of its lateness and size. It should be found in every amateur collection.

*Nimrod*.—An immense egg-shaped fruit. Flesh firm, tinged with pink; color a pale scarlet; moderately productive, and ripens later than the Kitley or Jucunda. Mr. Knox is growing these two sorts largely for the market.

*Jucunda, or Knox's 700*.—This variety reigned supreme over my entire collection, as I am told it has done in the New York and Philadelphia markets. For productiveness, certain maturing, size, beauty, and fine keeping-qualities, all combined, the Jucunda far surpasses all others on the list. I am even more partial to its flavor than to that of the Agriculturist. I fully believe that the grandest display of strawberries ever seen on this continent was a plantation of five acres of the Jucunda on the Knox Farm (June 25). On most of the plants, there were ten to twelve ripe berries; together sufficient to fill a quart measure. When the Wilson was selling in our market for fifteen cents per quart, the Jucunda sold freely for fifty and sixty cents; specimens as high as one dollar per quart. I have seen a gentleman pay twelve dollars for twelve quarts, while other sorts could be purchased for three dollars per bushel. Mr. Knox informs me that he has realized sixty cents per quart after shipping the fruit four hundred miles. In the extensive propagation and cultivation of this variety, Mr. Knox has exhibited good judgment, horticultural skill, and a commendable spirit of progress. Even our immediate strawberry cultivators shared in the doubts expressed in regard to the great merits of this sort. The result is, that Mr. Knox controls the market whenever and wherever he chooses to send his *invincibles*. The sales of strawberries from his farm were immense this season, and doubtless very profitable. Many suppose that his success is owing to expensive culture and high manuring. Such is not the case. The plants, while young, receive timely and careful tillage. The vines are cultivated in rows two feet and a half apart, and ten to fifteen inches between the plants. He covers lightly with straw in the winter, and mulches heavily in summer; in which method these are evidently pre-eminent advantages.

Having extended my article much further than your patience will justify, I am obliged to omit some minor points we spoke of.

Yours very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

*Extract from Address of Gen. J. S. Negley before the Farmers' Club, New York City, Nov. 29, 1867.*

Reported by the *New York Times*.

The following brief descriptions of grapes were given by Gen. J. S. Negley, of Rev. J. Knox's extensive vineyard at Pittsburgh, Penn'a.:

*Eslingburg*.—Bunch large, loose, with heavy shoulders; berries diminutive; color a bluish purple; flesh crisp, juicy, piquant, delicious, one of the seckels among grapes; suited for a light wine.

*Forbement*.—Vigorous grower; productive; bunches large, conical and heavy shouldered; berries small, slightly acid; rich, vinous and aromatic; color, dark violet blue.



*Anna*.—Bunches medium, slightly shouldered; berries large; greenish white with a delicate tinted bloom; flesh firm, sweet and aromatic; vine a moderate grower; very productive; ripens rather late; one of the best three white grapes.

*Muscatawney*.—Bunches medium, compact, not shouldered; earlier than the *Anna*; berries tender, without pulp, sweet and juicy; color a light greenish yellow flushed with amber; scarcely equal to the *Rebecca* in quality, but a more vigorous grower and worthier of general cultivation.

*Murtha*.—Truly a white Concord, fully equal to its parent in hardihood, fruitfulness and vigorous growth; foliage of a deeper green, more enduring; bunch below the Concord in size; berries nearly equal to it; color a transparent greenish white with a golden tint; skin thin; flesh juicy and sweet, with a little of the aroma of the Concord. It is a superb and highly attractive white grape, one that promises to bestow credit upon the skill and enterprise of its introducer to public favor.

*Ives*.—I am agreeably disappointed in the characteristics of this variety. The fruit is large; earlier than the Concord; juice rich, and, to many, palatable; vine robust, hardy and productive; promises to be a valuable wine grape.

*Union Village*.—Bunch and berry enormously large and attractive; one of the most showy exhibition grapes; flavor second-rate; color black, with a lighter bloom.

*Hartford Prolific*.—Hardy, vigorous, early and productive; bunches large and shouldered; berries round; the size of the *Catawba*; skin thick, black, with a dark bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet, with a slight astringency; one of the most easily grown varieties.

*Concord*.—Its hardiness, luxuriance, productiveness, size and beauty of bunch and berries, certainly justify the high commendations given it by Mr. Knox. He has acres of the Concord, finding a market for the abundance of magnificent fruit in all the Eastern cities. Although the suitableness of the Concord for wine has been disputed, it can be made to equal many of the brands of claret which we find in our market. The Concord may be classed as one of the best, if not the very best market grape, where it fully succeeds.

*Clinton*.—Does remarkably well in the West. The fruit attains its greatest excellence, and can be used to advantage in making a light-red wine.

*Alvey*.—Vigorous grower, though not as robust as the Concord; foliage luxuriant and enduring; vine productive; bunches and fruit below medium, but larger than the Clinton, which it resembles in color; fruit ripens uniformly in the season of the Concord; flesh juicy, vinous, melting, delicious; when expressed has a beautiful magenta tint. The Alvey has commendable qualities either for the table or wine; for the latter purpose it will soon become a favorite.

*Delaware*.—Although the Delaware is a slow grower, always more or less affected with mildew, yet when it yields a crop of perfect fruit, as it has this season, it is the "Little Amber Gem" of the vineyard; deliciously sweet, with a delicate aroma—one of the most attractive in the market—possessing desirable qualities for either the table or wine. The Delaware is deserving of a place wherever it can be grown even with moderate success.

*Creveling*.—Bunch large, long and loose shouldered; berry above medium, round and black, with a slight purple bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet—much superior to the *Isabella*. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. It, however, loses its value as a market grape by ripening after the *Hartford* and nearly at the same season with the Concord, and lacking beauty of bunch.

*Roger's Hybrids*.—The varieties enumerated are all interesting acquisitions, several of them possessing very desirable qualities. The vines are exceedingly robust, free from disease, increasing in fruitfulness with age. With but few exceptions (which are noted) the bunches are large and open, the berries enormous. Nearly all have thick, tough skins, more or less astringent when compressed, the pulp almost as firm as a plum. The flavor is distinct in all, and quite pleasing in some. The easy adaptitude of these varieties to variable climates and soils will naturally command for them an increasing interest. I therefore describe several of the numbers which I would otherwise discard:

No. 1. Bunch large; berries above medium; oblong in form; color bright amber, with a beautiful greenish tinge; skin thin, slightly acid; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, sweet, with a musky aroma; remarkably fruitful and the nearest approach to a foreign type. This variety should have a warm situation, the crop reduced to induce perfection.

No. 2. Immense bunch and berry, very productive; color a rich purple black; pulp rather firm; slightly acid, with an apple flavor; only second-rate.

No. 3. Large loose bunch; large berry; color light Catawba; flesh tender, sugary and soft when fully matured; flavor musky and sweet; ripens immediately after the Hartford; should produce a light aromatic wine.

No. 4. This variety has an established reputation; the bunches are large and compact; berries above the size of the Concord; ripens before the latter; color a deep blue black; pulp tender, sweet and piquant; skin thick; the fruit hangs well; quite productive and profitable.

No. 5. A slow grower; specimens of fruit too few to determine their relative value.

No. 9. Resembles a well ripened Catawba; pulp tender, sweet and luscious; ripens early; hangs well on the vine, free from imperfect berries, and is very fruitful. I am favorably impressed with this variety, both for dessert and wine.

No. 13. Bunch large and loose; berry large, dark amber, early; flesh sweet, vinous and palatable; the fruit hangs on the vines until dried; has some of the qualities of a wine grape.

No. 14. Fruit large; amber colored; flesh sprightly, tender and pleasant.

No. 15. Large bunch and immense berries; dark amber; skin thick; pulp crisp, sprightly and sweet; a great bearer; one of the most promising.

No. 19. A large black grape, flesh firm like a plum; when very ripe sweet and good; seems to succeed everywhere.

No. 22. Large bunch; berries very large and showy; skin thick and astringent; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; color blue with a violet amber tint, now known as Salem.

No. 28. I consider this number one of the best; bunch and berries large and attractive; hangs well to the stem; pulp juicy, piquant and delicious; skin very thin; good for table or wine.

No. 30. Large loose bunch; large berries; amber color, with a rich bloom; skin thick and tough; flesh tender, sprightly; moderate.

No. 32. Has some of the characteristics of No. 9, but is a sweeter grape; the skin, however, is quite astringent.

No. 33. Bunches and berries large; purple with a black bloom; pulp firm; flavor spicy and pleasant.

No. 34. A superb looking grape; the largest of the hybrids; color black; skin thin; flesh tender; very productive; entirely too acid.

No. 36. A beautiful large black grape; the berries covered with a glossy purple bloom; pulp tender, with a spicy, acid flavor; skin thin; productive and vigorous; late in maturing.

No. 39. Medium bunch and berries; flesh firm; skin thick; quality good.

No. 41. Similar to No. 36 in size and productiveness; flavor rather acid, yet when fully ripe of a pleasant piquancy.

No. 43. One of the most attractive, with unfortunately a thick, astringent skin; the pulp tender and juicy; may improve.

No. 44. Bunch and berries of medium size; somewhat larger than the Concord; a deep blue black, with a thick skin and firm flesh; flavor sweet; very pleasant; vigorous, hardy and fruitful; one of the most desirable of the hybrids.

*From the Report of the Ohio Horticultural Society for 1867.*

## STRAWBERRY CULTURE AT THE KNOX FRUIT FARM.

Seven years ago, at a meeting of this Society in Cincinnati, much interest was excited by the remarks of Mr. Knox of Pittsburgh, giving some account of his success in growing Strawberries on a pretty large scale for the markets (see 10th Report O. Pom. Soc.) In speaking of varieties he said, that with his mode of culture, he found some that were little known or generally regarded only as *fancy sorts*, the finest and most profitable for the markets; and in regard to culture, he asserted that the true way to grow strawberries, whether on a large or small scale, was to give them *high culture*; he found that *mulching* the plants with straw for half the year, and *clipping off the runners*, as fast as produced, were *profitable operations*, although expensive; and he could make more money by his method and an outlay of *two hundred dollars per acre* in expenses, than other cultivators could with their cheap methods costing not over a quarter of that sum; for his crops would be worth five times as much as theirs.

These statements were regarded at the time as somewhat extravagant, and old strawberry growers who heard or read them, predicted that Mr. K. would change his opinion after a few more years of experience. Some, however, were inclined to ex-



amine the matter for themselves, and as Mr. Knox publicly invited all interested to come and see his practice and the results, several members of the Committee of this Society, with other horticulturists, have annually visited his grounds at strawberry time for a number of years past, and each time have found themselves richly compensated therefor. Notes of these visits have been published in several Reports of this Society, and in some of the horticultural papers. After these years of observation, and the crowning results of the past season's crop, we can testify that Mr. Knox has demonstrated all that he asserted seven years ago, and in our opinion, has earned the title of *Strawberry King*, which some of the papers have accorded to him. And now as other cultivators are beginning to adopt his varieties, and to practice his methods successfully in various parts of the country, we think he will be awarded the credit of having introduced a new era in strawberry cultivation.

Our visit to Mr. Knox's the past season was just in the height of the strawberry season, and although from previous experience we anticipated seeing a fine display, the reality far exceeded all our previous conceptions. The amount of fruit being picked and forwarded to the markets, was about 200 bushels per day, and such strawberries in quality and quantity, we venture to assert, were never before sent to market in any country! The *Wilson* and other early varieties which Mr. Knox grows only on a limited scale, were just past their prime, and now his favorite *Jucunda* with the *Fillmore* and *Agriculturist* made up the bulk of the supply—the *Jucunda* surpassing all others in average size and beauty of fruit, and ability to bear transportation to distant markets. For this purpose the berries were picked carefully into pint and quart boxes, and we saw hundreds of these pints filled nicely with only 10 or 12 berries each, and quarts with 25 to 30 each. These strawberries were sold in Philadelphia and New York for 50 to 75 cents per quart, when those markets were glutted with common berries which retailed for only 10 cents, and many car loads were thrown away entirely or used only for vinegar. At Pittsburgh too, we found good common berries plenty at 10 or 12 cents per quart, and Mr. Knox's of his second grade, sold freely at double that price.

It may be doubted whether such splendid results can be fully realized in other localities and other markets; but experiments the past season in growing the *Jucunda* by Mr. Knox's method, near Columbus and Cleveland, and selling the fruit in these cities, gave nearly the same results: the fruit being so large and handsome as to sell for three times the price of common varieties, while the expense of growing was no greater, counting the smaller cost of picking such large berries. The soil in both these cases was good strong loam, similar to Mr. Knox's, but we have known this variety to do equally well as compared with others, on sandy soils, not well suited for strawberries; and we have heard of its doing finely on fat prairie soil in Illinois.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS GROWN IN POTS.**—In view of the large demand for young plants of his leading varieties, and the natural desire among amateurs to obtain fruit as soon as possible after planting, Mr. Knox has adopted the plan of growing the plants by the thousand in small pots, setting the pots into the ground alongside the rows of plants, and layering the first runners into them, then clipping off the secondary runners. In this way, nice strong plants are produced which can be taken up in fall or spring without injury to roots, and sent any distance packed in moss, so as to grow vigorously and produce fruit the first season, more than sufficient to pay the extra cost of plants.

*Discussion on Fruits at the Sandusky Meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, Dec., 1867, published in the "Ohio Farmer."*

### STRAWBERRIES.

*Golden Seeded.*—Mr. Buttles said this was one of Mr. Knox's favorites, and having seen it on his grounds in such beauty and perfection, he bought plants of him several years ago, and has been well pleased with the result. It is an early variety, the fruit of good size and excellent quality; not highly productive. Bateham and Warder concurred.

*Jucunda.*—Mr. Buttles had witnessed Mr. Knox's wonderful success with this berry, and had tried it fairly for market at Columbus, and found it the most profitable variety he could cultivate; the size, beauty and quality of the fruit excited the admiration of all spectators, and secured for it double the price of common varieties in the market. It ripened about a week later than *Wilson*, and continued for a longer period.

Mr. Bateham confirmed all that had been said in favor of this variety in reports of the Society, and referred to the account of his visit to Mr. Knox's "Strawberry Show," in the *ad interim* report of the present year. His crop of this fruit the past season exceeded anything of the kind he had before seen or conceived of; and this was not a mere experiment or fancy patch, planted and nursed to make a show, but broad acres, with only his common field culture, and done for the profit alone, yielding such fruit as when sent to Philadelphia and New York in the greatest glut of the season, when common berries were selling at ten to twelve cents a quart, sold readily for fifty to sixty cents a quart, and the newspapers of those cities admitted that no such strawberries had before been seen in their markets.

Mr. Marshall said a neighbor of his, near Cleveland, tried the Jucunda as a market berry the past season, with very satisfactory results, and should plant all he could of it the coming spring. The fruit sold for three or four times the price of the common varieties. The soil was a good strong loam, deeply worked, and the plants mulched somewhat according to Knox's plan.

Mr. Bateham said he was satisfied it was a mistake to suppose that the wonderful success of this variety at Pittsburgh was mainly attributable to the peculiar soil or location, though these were undoubtedly quite favorable. He had found the Jucunda superior to all other varieties on very unfavorable sandy soil, and with no extra culture, at Painesville, and he had heard of its doing remarkably well on the fat prairie soil of Illinois. In his opinion, Mr. Knox had conferred a great benefit on the country by bringing this berry into notice, and also in teaching a most important lesson in fruit growing, to wit: that *thorough culture* and the best varieties are the most profitable for market purposes as well as for home use. He also alluded to Mr. Knox's new method of growing strawberry plants largely, for sale in *small pots*, laving the runners into the pots during summer, where they make strong plants, which are taken up in autumn or spring without loss of roots, and sent to purchasers, packed in moss, so as to secure strong growth, and a crop of fruit the first season more than sufficient to pay the cost of plants.

## GRAPES FOR THE SOUTH.

*Extracts from Address of P. J. Berkman, of Georgia, read before the Penn'a. Hort. Society, Sept. 3d, 1867.*

### GRAPES.

"The Clinton has succeeded everywhere, and is now becoming a popular wine grape. Its season of maturity is end of July to 10th of August." \* \* \*

"Our best early grape is as yet the Hartford Prolific. It ripens from the 25th of June to July 4th, has not decayed, produces very abundantly, and the bunches are of large size and fine appearance. It stands carriage better than any other variety,—for supplying the Northern markets it is very valuable. Its average price here, in quantities, is about 75 cts. per pound.

Miles colors sooner than the former, but is only 2 or 3 days earlier in maturity. Its quality is much better, but the bunch and berry are smaller. It is very prolific and free from decay.

Perkins is also an early variety,—ripens July 4th,—of second quality as compared with Hartford, but very profitable as an early market variety.

Delaware will long remain one of our very finest early grapes. Its quality is also much improved by being brought southward. Never decays, and ripens July 4th to July 8th.

Concord comes next, and holds its rank among the standard varieties. Its only defect consists in the thinness of the skin, preventing its being carried to distant markets, unless handled with great care. These form a class of early market varieties. They are reliable in their production, and their cultivation can be made a most profitable branch here, as they can be shipped North at least six weeks before the grape begins to ripen around New York.

## STRAWBERRIES.

*Extracts from article in the "Farmers' Chronicle," by A. B. Butties.*

*Jucunda*.—From its uniformly large size, good quality, endurance, great yield, and magnificent appearance generally, I am prepared to place this variety at the very head of the list, when the best and most thorough cultivation is expected to be given.



## Small Fruit Catalogue for Spring of 1868.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more splendid display of strawberries than was presented by the Jucunda, this season, on the extensive plantations of Mr. Knox, of Pittsburg. The fruit was not only uniformly large, but there were numbers of monstrous berries, a dozen of which would fill a quart measure, and which brought by the dozen boxes one dollar a quart in the Pittsburgh market. It requires, however, high cultivation, and to be grown in hills, having the runners cut off before new plants are formed. It being desirable to obtain all the plants possible, I have not yet given it such attention, and still the fruit with me was very fine, and brought on an average fully one dollar per bushel more than any other sort. It comes into bearing a little late, but continues to ripen its fine berries until the very last of the season.

*Fillmore*.—This is ranked by Mr. Knox as only second to his favorite Jucunda. It is a large, well shaped, dark crimson, handsome and luscious looking fruit. It generally grows and produces well, but this summer it has turned out badly.

*Triomphe de Gand*.—Still proves itself to be one of the very best of strawberries. With the runners cut off, and high culture, it cannot be much surpassed either for amateur or market cultivation.

*Golden Seeded*.—Has, for two years, produced the first ripe berries we have picked. It is large, of fine quality and appearance, and yields moderately well.

### JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.

EDS. PRAIRIE FARMER.—In your October number, Samuel Edwards inquires, "has any one in ordinary black soil of the prairie, succeeded in growing a good crop of the 'Jucunda' strawberry?" I can emphatically answer, yes.

In the spring of 1866, I bought \$10 worth of "Jucundas" of Mr. Knox, 24 potted plants, set them out in "black prairie soil" here, 3 feet deep, which had been dug up and well pulverized 2 feet in depth, and thoroughly mixed with old, rotted manure. The last winter they were covered with 6 to 8 inches of straw and came out in the spring perfectly green. Every person who saw the crop this year pronounced it unsurpassed by anything in strawberry culture they had ever seen. Many berries measured 2½ inches in diameter, and not one less than 1½ to 1½. Though I have propagated thousands of new plants, I can not supply the demand in our county. I have in cultivation over 30 varieties, and consider the "Jucundas" superior to any other in size, flavor, productiveness, and adaptability to the "black prairie soil." So strong is my faith in its claims, that I shall set out two acres next spring.

M. COUSIN, JR.

### MARTHA GRAPE.

This bids fair to be one of the most valuable for *white wine*. Exceedingly hardy, healthy and productive, it has all the good qualities of its parent, the Concord, though perhaps not as showy for market. Bunch medium shouldered, moderately compact; berry medium, round, pale-yellow, with white bloom, translucent, thin skin; generally but two seeds in a berry; very sweet, juicy, somewhat foxy. It has fruited with me four seasons, and has shown no sign of disease as yet. Specific gravity of the must, ninety-two degrees—just ten degrees more than the Concord. I have made some wine of it this season, and shall report on it in due time.

GEORGE HUSMAN,

*In American Journal of Horticulture, Dec. 1867.*

*The Martha Grape*.—In the November number of the *Horticulturist* I notice some remarks upon this new grape, which, according to my observation and experience, are certainly none too flattering. Although I would not commend it as "of superior quality to any white grape," I still believe it to be of more real, practical value than any white grape yet introduced of which I have any knowledge. My reasons for this opinion are founded upon the vigor of growth, hardiness, and perfect health of the vine; and the earliness in ripening, and really good quality of its fruit. In respect to its health, hardiness, and vigor, after four years' trial, I would regard it as fully equal to the Concord, earlier in ripening, and in quality much superior, having more sweetness and delicacy than the Concord. The "harshness," when ripe, I do not perceive; and to my taste, as ripened here the present season, the Martha, grown in a full open exposure, was superior to the Rebecca, grown upon a south wall. As to the size and form of the bunch, the bearing vines are everywhere

too young for us to judge accurately ; but I think they will be found about the size of Diana, with probably rather less compactness. But beyond its other good qualities may be mentioned the more than probability that it will make a good and valuable white wine. Mr. Husman has made a few gallons the present season, and found the must of extraordinary richness, indicating 92° by Oeschle's scale.

When we take all these facts into consideration, I think I risk nothing in the prediction, that the Martha will be the white grape "for the million;" and that it will not only be more extensively planted, but more truly valuable, than any other yet introduced.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL,

*In Horticulturist, Dec. 1867.*

*Extract from minutes of meeting of "Wine Growers' Association" at Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1867.*

Wine tested as follows: \* \* \* \* \*

From Mr. Werk, Ives' Champagne, enthusiastically applauded and marked at a full round 100. Mr. Mullet remarked that this wine was superior to any ever exhibited before the Society. This is a Western grape, and behold what it has done. Mr. Thompson said it was superior to any champagne ever made in America.

A vote of thanks was warmly extended to Mr. Werk for bringing out this wine.

Concord Champagne. This wine was considered as equal to the Ives, and even superior to it in color. It was also marked at 100.

## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

The box of four kinds of Strawberries, including your famous 700, and the three vines Martha, Black Hawk and Eva, came safely to hand last Saturday.

The strawberry plants are remarkably well grown. Indeed, I never have received any finer at any time. You are bringing your nurseries to our doors. If all are as well pleased as I, you will never receive a complaint. The moss about the plants was moist, and they could not have been fresher. Indeed, they did not look as though they had been packed half a day.

But the grape vines were the climax. I freely say I do not believe there could be finer. Evidently they were one year old, from single eyes or buds. Yet the canes were nearly or quite three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the roots long, large and full of fine fibres or rootlets, and spreading out in every direction over three feet long. I also noticed with peculiar satisfaction, that while there were several large and very long roots at the end of the cutting, which was about two and a half inches long, yet the most of the roots came from close by the eye or bud. Thus the young vines were, as it were, started anew as if from a seed.

We certainly have good propagators of the vine in the country, and after this I shall put you down as among the very best, and recommend your vines and other products.

We need such men as you, *who do the thing just right*

S. J. PARKER, M. D.,

Ithaca, N. Y.

MAY 1, 1867.

76 CEDAR STREET, N. Y., October 18th, 1867.

MR. KNOX: *Dear Sir*—You will remember that in the spring of last year (1866) you sent me one dozen strawberry plants of six varieties. The "Jucunda" was one of them.

I would like to give you the result of each, but have only time to mention the one, ("Jucunda"). I have passed the largest portion of my life in London, and have always been a great admirer of fine fruits, have visited year after year the public gardens around London, as well as many gardens of the nobility, but I have never seen such strawberries as I grew from the plants you sent me of that kind. Believing I was dealing with an honest man, I did expect to get something a little better than I had seen here, from your description ; but was not prepared to find my patch far in advance of anything I had seen on the other side. This is not my experience only, but that of some other gentlemen I called in to see them.

Yours truly,

DAVID BICKNELL.



Your plants arrived this morning per express in good condition. We are much pleased with our purchase.

APRIL 21, 1867.

J. L. & CO., *Bethlehem, Pa.*

The \$20 bill of vines ordered of you came safely to hand in good condition. Am well satisfied with my investment, and when I need more will order of you.

APRIL 22, 1867.

J. H. P., *Albany, Mo.*

Your two packages of plants, &c., were received in good condition. Many of the strawberries, particularly the Jucunda and Wilson, set out yesterday look as fresh and vigorous under the hot sun as if native to the soil. Also the gooseberries and currants.

L. W. C., *Duval's Bluff, Ark.*

The Jucunda plants came in excellent order and were divided between four of us. They are all set out and look finely. The others are as well pleased with their appearance as I am, and I could not be more so.

MAY 16, 1867.

J. J. M., *Syracuse, N. Y.*

Our box of plants came to hand in splendid condition. Should we want anything more in your line, you will certainly receive our order.

MAY 7, 1867.

L. A. T. C., *Alpha, Ky.*

The currants received from you I am very much pleased with. They were very strong, healthy bushes, and all look well.

OCT. 9, 1867.

J. A., *Windsor, Canada.*

The plants came safely to hand, and I can say in truth I never received plants before that looked so fresh and vigorous. The roots cannot be excelled.

NOV. 2, 1867.

S. G., *Newark, Ohio.*

Your plants came in excellent condition, being packed with unrivaled care and perfection. I believe you worthy of the confidence of the nation.

JUNE 1, 1867.

DR. A. C. G., *Fond du Lac, Wis.*

I am well pleased with the plants. They were nicely packed and retained sufficient moisture to keep them just right.

APRIL 22, 1867.

J. A. C., *Lynne, N. H.*

I am well pleased with the Jucunda strawberry received of you last year. Has proved to be all it was represented, and is most excellent.

SEPT. 20, 1867.

MRS. E. H. B., *Oshkosh, Wis.*

The package of plants has arrived and gives perfect satisfaction. Such splendid roots show that they have been well grown.

MAY 5, 1867.

J. L., *Mission Creek, Kansas.*

My strawberry plants arrived in good time—in excellent condition, and give good satisfaction.

MAY 3, 1867.

D. G., *Warsaw, Ills.*

The plants came in excellent condition, and are now looking green and thrifty in my grounds. Of the seven different varieties sent, I think nearly every plant will live.

MAY 4, 1867.

B. F. A., *Door Creek, Wis.*

I received the currants in good condition—moist and fresh. They give great satisfaction,

APRIL 19, 1867.

J. D. F., *Bath, Ky.*

I received by mail the strawberry plants you sent me, and am very much pleased with them. They are larger, better rooted and fresher than any I have ever bought before. If I ever wish for more will certainly patronize you.

MAY 6, 1867.

W. M. M'L., *Mexico, N. Y.*

I received the plants from your establishment last Monday all right. How do you manage to grow such strawberry roots? I owe you many thanks and much gratitude for your Catalogue. Have received more information from it than from all other works on the subject, and I have many.

MAY 6, 1867.

H. D., *Wayne, N. Y.*

I am in receipt by mail of the \$10 list of vines and plants, which is in good order and all satisfactory.

MAY 4, 1867.

S. B. R., *Carrollton, Mo.*

I received the plants in fine condition and am very well satisfied with them. Nearly all of them are starting to grow, and I think every one will do so. Was quite sure of this as soon as I opened them. I saw that you had done your duty.

MAY 6, 1867.

J. B., *Gallipolis, Ohio.*

The box of plants arrived on the 20th inst., and I was much pleased with their appearance, especially the Jucunda. I never before saw such healthy, strong plants.

APRIL 22, 1867.

H. H. G., *Hudson, O.*

The grape vines and strawberry plants ordered by me came to hand by mail all right. I am very much pleased with them, and do not doubt their growing and doing well.

MAY 2, 1867.

H. W. H., *Paint, O.*

I have just received your box of small fruits by express. I am well pleased with all that you sent, and more pleased with the careful and systematic manner with which you do business. Your mode shows that you do not intend that any one shall have a chance to complain of you.

APRIL 3, 1867.

R. L. H., *Greencastle, Ind.*

Plants received in perfect order. The roots were all moist, and the young shoots on the currants as fresh as if they had been just taken from the ground. The Jucundas were all particularly vigorous and well rooted plants, and the whole quite satisfactory.

APRIL 22, 1867.

J. F. B., *Lancaster, N. Y.*

I received your box containing grape vines, strawberry and raspberry plants and currant bushes. You will please accept my thanks for the good manner in which they were packed, and express myself fully satisfied. Before receiving the box, I had prepared my bed for strawberries very carefully, and I set them out with much care, and I am delighted to see them all, *every one*, flourishing beautifully.

APRIL 21, 1867.

M. C., *Lebanon, Mo.*

The plants and vines ordered of you came to hand four days after mailing, all in first rate order. The strawberry plants were *tip top*. The grape vines splendid in quality and condition. In fact all were right.

I shall always be pleased to patronize you as an honorable dealer.

APRIL 29, 1867.

D. P. B., *Chagrin Falls, Ohio.*

I received the strawberry plants in good condition—distributed them among the club, and all are well satisfied. Since receiving the plants I am requested to get up another club.

MAY 3, 1867.

E. L. P., *Cazenovia, N. Y.*

The package of plants came safely to hand, and I am well satisfied with their appearance. I had no idea you could send grape vines with such roots by mail.

APRIL 30, 1867.

R. S., *Niagara, C. W.*

The plants that you sent me were received in remarkably good condition, much better than we generally receive from nurseries. The plants were all well rooted and healthy.

MAY 11, 1867.

C. H. K., *Mt. Carrol, Ill.*

The strawberry, raspberry and other plants came to hand all in perfect order. I do not think I shall lose a single plant. Every kind was plainly labeled and full.

MAY 10, 1867.

J. L. E., *Wright, Ind.*

I received the lot of plants you sent me in *excellent* condition. The plants all prove *entirely satisfactory*, exceeding my most sanguine expectations. I have been hitherto victimized by ordering from several firms, so much that I had almost concluded not to buy unless I saw what. But your shipment is highly valued.

Please accept my thanks for promptness.

APRIL 17, 1867.

W. A. T., *Highspire, Pa.*

The Martha vines I bought of you are doing finely. I have had a few bunches of grapes this season. It ripens with me just before the Concord, and is greatly its superior. I think when the vines get older it will be as early as Hartford.

SEPT. 17, 1867.

S. G. M. S., *New York.*

The vines and plants arrived in the very best possible condition. The vines are excellent, and by far the best I have ever yet seen of the class. They are all labeled securely, which gives me great satisfaction.

NOV. 29, 1867.

S. C., *Streetville, Canada*



I think the Jucunda or 700 a real marvel. You filled an order for me the 27th of April. I received and set out the plants the 1st day of May, according to your instructions, and with my own hands (am now 70 years old). I nursed them well and let them bear three berries to the plant. On the 27th of June I picked the fruit and sent it to the County Horticultural Fair, and won the premium. Was this not a success?

AUG. 28, 1867.

A. N., *Chicopee Falls, Mass.*

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## LIBERAL OFFERS.

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**We will send by Mail,**

- For \$2.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *American Agriculturist* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Gardeners' Monthly* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Weekly Tribune* for one year.
- For \$3.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *American Journal of Horticulture* for one year.
- For \$3.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Horticulturist* for one year.
- For \$3.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Country Gentleman* for one year.
- For \$3.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Rural New Yorker* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Prairie Farmer* for one year.
- For \$3.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Ohio Farmer* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Journal of Agriculture* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and *Colman's Rural World* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Southern Cultivator* for one year.
- For \$2.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *North Western Farmer* for one year.
- For \$2.50**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Southern Farmer* for one year.
- For \$2.00**—12 plants of Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry, and the *Southern Ruralist* for one year.

## PERIODICALS.

### We give below a complete List of the HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL

Periodicals of the country. If we have omitted any, we shall be pleased to have them reported to us. We will take great pleasure in aiding the circulation of this kind of literature, believing that in doing so, we are not only benefiting the publishers, but the country at large. Persons wishing to subscribe for any magazine or paper in the list below, on forwarding to us their address, plainly written, with amount of subscription, will have it sent to them promptly. See "Liberal Offers."

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American Agriculturist—New York.....	\$1 50
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Gardeners' Monthly—Philadelphia.....	2 00
American Journal of Horticulture—Boston.....	3 00
Horticulturist—New York City.....	2 50
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture—Boston.....	2 00
Maryland Farmer—Baltimore.....	1 50
Working Farmer—New York.....	1 00
Wisconsin Farmer—Madison, Wis.....	1 50
Farmer—Richmond, Va.....	3 00
Sorgho Journal—Cincinnati, O.....	1 50
Southern Cultivator—Athens, Ga.....	2 00
Kansas Farmer—Lawrence.....	1 50
Rural Gentleman—Baltimore.....	1 00
North Western Farmer—Indianapolis, Ind.....	1 50
Southern Farmer—Memphis.....	2 00
American Farmer—Rochester.....	1 00
Hammonton Culturist—Hammonton, N. J.....	25
Farm and Garden—Clinton, S. C.....	1 00
Southern Ruralist—Tangapaho, La.....	1 50
Rural West—Quincy, Ill.....	1 00
National Agriculturist—Pittsburgh.....	1 00

### SEMI-MONTHLY.

Miner's Rural American—Clinton, N. Y.....	\$1 50
Horticulturist and Farmer—Mexico, Mo.....	1 50

### WEEKLY.

Cultivator and Country Gentleman—Albany.....	\$2 50
Prairie Farmer—Chicago.....	2 00
Ohio Farmer—Cleveland.....	2 50
Rural New Yorker—Rochester.....	3 00
New England Farmer—Boston.....	2 50
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Maine Farmer—Augusta.....	2 50
California Farmer—San Francisco.....	5 00
Iowa Homestead—Des Moines.....	2 50
Western Rural—Detroit, Mich.....	3 00
Journal of Agriculture—St. Louis, Mo.....	2 00
Colman's Rural World—St. Louis, Mo.....	2 00
Farmers' Chronicle—Columbus, O.....	2 00
Germantown Telegraph—Germantown, Pa.....	2 50
Weekly Tribune—New York.....	2 00



# Books for the Farm, Vineyard, Garden and House.

*For Sale at Publishers' Prices, at 137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,*

Or sent postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price.

Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture.....	\$1 50	Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.....	\$1 50
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American Agricultural Annual, 1867, paper, 50 cents, cloth.....	75	Klippart's Land Drainage.....	1 50
American Horticultural Annual, 1867, paper, 50 cents, cloth.....	75	Langstroth on the Honey Bee.....	2 00
American Bird Fancier.....	30	Louchar's How to Build Hot Houses.....	1 50
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Barry's Fruit Garden.....	1 75	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.....	3 50
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Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....	1 50	New Clock and Watch Maker's Manual.....	2 00
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## SEEDS AND FLOWERING BULBS.

We keep constantly on hand at our

**HORTICULTURAL ROOMS, No. 137 LIBERTY STREET,**

A complete assortment of

### **Garden and Flower Seeds,**

*Of our own growing, and from the most reliable sources  
in this country and in Europe.*

Our Stock is invariably tested, and no Seeds are sent out but such as we know will germinate, and prove true to name and description.

For the convenience of those ordering Nursery Stock, we will put up any Seed wanted in the same box, without additional expense for packing. This arrangement furnishes parties at a distance an excellent opportunity of procuring fresh and reliable Seeds.

**Knox's Family Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, neatly put up for the convenience of the inexperienced or to save time.**

**Collection No. 1, Price \$20,** comprises the following assortment, suitable for cropping a GARDEN OF ONE ACRE, which will produce sufficient vegetables for a large family throughout the year, viz.:

6 Quarts Snap Beans, assorted.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce Broccoli,      assorted.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce Cauliflower,      "	4    "   Dwarf Okra,      "
6    "   Cabbage,      "	2    "   Onion,      "
$\frac{1}{2}$ "   Celery,      "	1    "   Curled Parsley,      "
6    "   Curled Cress,      "	2    "   Sugar Parsnip,      "
1    "   Cucumbers,      "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "   Pepper,      "
4    "   Carrots,      "	1    "   Pumpkin,      "
4 Quarts Sugar Corn,	15 Quarts Peas,      "
$\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce Egg Plant,	10 Ounce Radish,      "
1    "   Endive,      "	1    "   Salsify,      "
$\frac{1}{2}$ "   Leek,      "	2    "   Squash,      "
2 Quarts Lima Beans,	8    "   Savoy Spinach,      "
4 Ounce Lettuce,      "	1    "   Tomatoes,      "
4    "   Mustard,      "	4    "   Turnips,      "
4    "   Melons,      "	10 Papers Herb Seeds,      "
8    "   Beets,      "	

**Collection No. 2, Price \$10,** comprises one-half of No. 1, for cropping a GARDEN OF HALF ACRE, for a medium sized family.

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List of Meritorious Vegetable Seeds sent Free by Mail for \$2.00.

**BEANS.**—Horticultural Runner.

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**CABBAGE.**—Early Winningstadt.

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**CORN.**—Old Assylum. Very early, large and fine.

"      Mexican. Dark colored, but very nutritious and delicate.

**MELON.**—Negley's Hybrids. Many good sub-varieties.

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**PEAS.**—Carter's First Crop.

" M'Lean's Princess Royal.

" Beck's Little Gem.

**RADISH.**—French Breakfast.

**TOMATO.**—Knox's Superior. Large red, solid, fine.

" Key's Early. Ripens in large clusters.

## FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL.

*Collections which are highly commended for their utility and excellence.*

Assortment No. 1,	8 new and superb varieties.....	\$1 00
" " 2,	20 " " " .....	2 00
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Assortments numbers one and two are each entirely distinct. The purchaser of both gains a special advantage. In addition to other novelties, the collection embraces Gen. Negley's beautiful Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Japan Pinks, Double Zinnias, Cock's-Comb, Balsams, New Giant Rose Asters, Sapiglossis, Bright Yellow Giant Bomb Ten Week Stocks, Dark Crimson Candytuft, New Blue and Brown Wallflowers, New Eternal Flowers, Calliopsis, Diversifolia, New Double Sweet William, Lychnis Haageana, Petunias, Schizanthus, Pansies, Sanvetalia Procumbens.

Also, a large stock of **DOUBLE TUBEROSES**, which have received such winter management as will insure the most profuse flowering. No. 1 Roots, very large and fine, \$2 per doz., \$13 per 100; No. 2, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

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In great variety. **DAHLIAS** of every kind. **JAPAN LILIES**, **PEONIES**, and all other Flowering Bulbs, in their season.

## POTATOES.

We can furnish all the different varieties of Potatoes of any merit. We commend especially the **EARLY GOODRICH** and **HARRISON**. The former as the best early, and the latter as the best late. As the supply in the country is not large, and the demand proves to be very great, we advise early orders. Circulars sent on application.

All persons in want of Seeds, would do well to send at once for our new Seed Catalogue, which gives full descriptions of the most desirable Vegetables and Flowers—instructions for sowing, planting and after management—prices in packages or by weight, by mail or otherwise, and much other valuable information. Sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents.

This department of our business is in charge of a thorough Seedsman, and competent assistants, who give it their undivided attention.

**J. KNOX,**

*No. 137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

## THE TIME

Of our **STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION** will be Wednesday, June 10th, 1868.

Of our **GRAPE EXHIBITION**, Wednesday, October 7th.





CONCORD GRAPE.